The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 28.

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JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

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4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'66-1y

E. B. STUCKEY,
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Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
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Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

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Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
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Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

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PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April12:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS.
In the county once every two months.
SELL GOODS AT CITY PRICES.
Agents for the Chambersburg Woolen Manufacturing Company. Apl 1:1y

D. W. CROUSE
WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,
On Pitt street two doors west of B. F. Harry's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford Oct 20, '65.,

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

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PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ,

Inquirer Column.

Poetry.

MR. LONGFELLOW.

THE AMERICAN POET IN ENGLAND—A TRIBUTE IN VERSE.

The London *Times*, of July 3, publishes the subjoined:

LONGFELLOW IN ENGLAND.

Welcome to England! thou whose strains prolong
The glorious bede-roll of our Saxon song:
Ambassador and Pilgrim-Bard in one,
Fresh from thy home—the home of WASHINGTON,
On hearths as sacred as thine own, here stands
The loving welcome that thy name commands;
Hearths swept for thee and garnished as a shrine
By trailing garments of thy Muse divine.
Poet of Nature and Nations, know
Thy fair fame spans the ocean like a bow,
Born from the rain that falls into each life,
Kindled by dreams with loviest fancies rife;
A radiant arch that with prismatic dyes
Links the two worlds, its keystone in the skies.
The noblest creatures of these dreams of thine,
From Hiawatha to Evangeline,
Here thou wilt find, where'er thy footsteps roam,
Loved as the cherished Lares of each home.
What prouder refrain heartens to the core
Than thou hast sung in brave Excelsior?
Where sounds more gladdening 'mid this earthly strife,
Than the sweet clarions of thy Psalm of Life?
None but the rarest *raconteur* may grace
The mimic contest where most yield the place.
Say which, for either, fairer wreaths produce,
Irving's Astoria or thy Flower de Luce?
Which haunted hostel lures more gnests within,
Hawthorne's Seven Gables or thy Wayside Inn?
Turning thy pictured page, what varying dyes
Shine through each latticed margin's new surprise!
Here the swarth Blacksmith, smirched with grime and tan,
Tears in his eyes, yet every inch a man,
Here, 'mid the rice-field, heaving his last breath,
The poor Slave-monarch, dreams himself to death.
Here, while without loud raves the tempest's din,
Here, while around the revelers brawl within,
The dying Baron through the grave's dark goal,
Seek's Christ's redeeming passport for his soul,
Who hears not now, stormed down among thy leaves,
The rain that poured like cataracts from the eaves,
Roared through the kennels, lashed the streaming panes,
Flooded the squares, the streets, the courts, the lanes,
Raging like seas that over some foundering wreck
Swill thro' the scuppers from the swimming deck!
Cool, teeming, plenteous, soul-refreshing showers,
Quaffed by parched earth and by the thirsting flowers,
Nor less by those who listened to thy song
As, like Lodore's, thy deluge dashed along,
Where subtler solace than thy gentle voice
From riven hearts can draw till griefs rejoice?
Answer, what oft-repining woe o'erpowers
That lay serene, the Reaper and the Flowers?
So large thy sympathies, thy hand can trace
Charms in each clime and glories in each race.
So penetrant thy love, its gaze can find
God in the flower, His breathings in the wind;
Mesh with mere hempen coil in Rope-work spun
All human joys and ills beneath the sun;
Wake with grand echoes of responsive rhymes
Long silent notes of mediæval chimes;
"The diapason of the cannonade."
'Mid purgatorial fires, in heaven, in hell,
Thy dauntless soul hath lately dared to dwell,
Passing o'er burning mart, where Dante trod
With Virgil's ghost, to Beatrice and God.
Yet, rarely gifted nature to translate,
Reflect not others, thus: thyself create,
Ring out once more in thy own golden lines
Life's inner meaning, not the Florentine's—
Thou who hast given thy dreamings to our sight
And syllabled the Voices of the Night;
Thou who has sung, as none but thou could sing,
The tenger legend of the Angel-King:
Thou who around with affluent hand hast thrown
The heavenly largess of thy benison,
Regarding none as alien to thy breast—
Columbia's Poet, hail as England's Guest!

C. K.

Political.

GENERAL JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

Republican Candidate for Surveryor General.

General Campbell was born in Allegheny township, Somerset county, Pa., on the 20th day of November, 1821; consequently, he will be forty-seven years old next November. At an early age he was apprenticed to the printing business, in Somerset, Pa. After mastering the "art preservative of arts," he emigrated to Pittsburg, when he "worked at case" for some time. He next found his way to New Orleans and into another printing office. Tired of the "composing stick and rule." he tried his hand at steamboating, first as a deck hand, and subsequently as clerk, mate and part owner of a vessel. In 1847, we find him in the iron business, at Brady's Bend. In 1851, he followed the tide of emigration to California, remaining there but a short time. In 1853, we find him in Johnstown, Pa., assisting in the construction of the mammoth Cambria Iron Works, with which establishment he was connected up to the breaking out of the war. In 1861, he was among the first to enroll himself as a volunteer, to defend the flag of his country, and *belonged to the first Company that entered Camp Curtin,* Upon the arrival of the company in Harrisburg, and the organization of the Third Regiment of Pa. Vols. to which his company was attached, Lieut. Campbell was appointed Quartermaster of the Regiment, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the officers and men of his regiment, as all those who remain will testify. He was mustered out of service on the 28th of July 1861, and on the 30th of the same month, was commissioned by Gov. Curtin to raise a regiment. The regiment was recruited mainly through Col. Campbell's individual exertions, and upon being organized, was designated the 54th. His regiment was the escort of honor through the city of Washington, to the remains of the lamented Col. Cameron, who fell at the first Bull Run battle. On the 29th of March, 1862, Col. Campbell was ordered to occupy the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from North Mountain Station, fifty-six miles westward to the South Branch of the Potomac. In that position, the executive as well as the military abilities of the Colonel were constantly called into requisition. How well he performed his arduous and multitudinous duties in this trying position, the officers of the B. & O. R. R. as well as his superiors in the military service, do not hesitate to declare that but for his energy and sleepless watchfulness, many miles of the road would have been destroyed. On the 25th of December, 1862, he was relieved from duty along the railroad, and an the 6th of March, 1863, was assigned to the command of the 4th Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Army Corps. In 1864, Gen. Sigel took command of the Department of West Virginia, and in a reorganization of the troops, Col. Campbell at his own request, was returned to the command of his regiment, and took an active part in the battle of New Market, occupying the left of the line. His regiment suffered severely and was the last to leave the field. But for the determined stand made by Col. Campbell, Sigel's army would have been routed and demoralized. In his official report of the battle, he acknowledged the valuable services of Col. Campbell in a very handsome and flattering manner. A deserved compliment to a deserving officer. Gen. Sigle also took occasion to thank Col. Campbell in person. "My God! Col. Campbell, I wish I had known you better!" Gen. Sigel exclaimed, rushing to Col. Campbell and grasping his hand with both of his own, after the tumult of battle had subsided. The Colonel and his regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Piedmont, under Gen. Hunter. He was brevcted a Brigadier General in this battle, and again assigned to the command of a brigade. He also took an active part in Hunter's celebrated "Lynchburg Raid," his command suffering heavily in the attack upon Lynchburg. When Col. Mulligan fell at Winchester, Gen. Campbell took command of the division, and continued in command until, by severe losses in killed and wounded, it was consolidated into a brigade, which he afterwards commanded. He also participated in the engagements in the Shenandoah, under the gallant Phil. Sheridan, winning other and new laurels while with that intrepid chieftain.

Gen. Campbell was mustered out of the service in the fall of 1864, having been in the army almost three years and a half. He was never absent from his command, except three weeks, sitting as a member of a Court of Inquiry at Wheeling, Va., and had but two "leaves of absence," during his whole period of service, one for ten and the other for twenty days.

The political record of Gen. Campbell will also bear examination. Brought up a Jackson Democrat, he voted for Polk and Dallas in '44, but in '48, seeing the encroachments of the slavery propagandists, he voted for Van Buren and Adams, and in 1852, again voted for the free soil nominees, Hale and Julian; and in 1858, was the delegate from Cambria county to the Fremont Convention. In 1859, the Republicans of Cambria county presented him to their district conference as their choice for the Senatorial nomination, and three years ago he was *unanimously* selected again as the choice of the Union party of Cambria, for State Senator, but failed to receive the nomination from the district conference upon either occasion, not however from want of appreciation of his worth and services as a citizen and as a brave and meritorious soldier.

On the 17th of August 1865, Gen. Campbell was nominated for Surveyor General by the Republican party, and in October of the same year, was elected over Col. Linton, his competitor, by a large majority. For over two years he has administered the duties of his office with recognized ability and to the satisfaction of all parties; and has brought up a large amount of unfinished and intricate business. In March last he was *unanimously* re-nominated by the Republican State Convention, for the office he now so ably and satisfactorily fills. A unanimous re-nomination from a State Convention of either party, is no small compliment to any man, and no one within our recollection except Gen. Campbell and his colleague on the State ticket ever before received such a marked endorsement.

Such in brief, is a hurried sketch of the life and services of one of Pennsylvania's noblest sons. He is first found a "printer's devil," a "jour," a "deck hand" on a steamboat, a "clerk," "mate" and "part owner of a vessel." He is next found in the iron business, then in California, and finally in the gigantic enterprise of the celebrated Cambria Iron Mills, where his great experience added largely to the success of that stupenduous undertaking. At the breaking out of the war, he was Lieutenant of a militia company, entered the army and was appointed a Quartermaster, then a Colonel, and after a brilliant campaign of three long, weary years, he was honored with a Brevet Brigadier General's Commission, a position long and doubly earned in command of a brigade and division, and by gallantry in the field. Thus, it will be seen, that Gen Campbell came from the working class, and is emphatically a working man.

His social characteristics never fail to create the warmest friendships and a lasting impression. He is a shrewd business man and a useful citizen—a man endowed with strong common sense, and rarely fails in his judgment of men and measures—is well read, and familiarly acquainted with all the internal workings of the great machinery of our government. Among the ablest articles on the subject of our National finances, was one from his pen, written during the early part of last winter. He is a genial companion, a clever, whole-souled, honest man, strictly temperate in his habits; and that he will be re-elected by an increased majority, is already beyond a peradventure.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby has a Most Curious Dream—The Relative Position of the Two Parties, and the way Gentlemen Get from One to the Other.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERIT X ROODS,
(Wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,)
June 27, 1868.

Last nite, after I had addressed a Chase meetin in Garrettstown in the afternoon and one at the Corners in the evenin, I retired to my virchus couch full uv my subject, and whisky. Its ruther tryin for a man at my time uv life to do these things. To say nothin uv liftin up my voice like one cryin in the wilderness for an old line Abolishinist, the terrible oncertainty as to whether I ought to holler "Ekel Rites—Suffrage for all!" or "Ameriky for white men," troubles me. Likewise the doubt ez to whether I ought to make speeches in favor uv payin the debt in Greenbax, *a la* Pendleton, or in Gold *a la* Seymour, or a repudiatin the debt altogether, like Pomeroy, is a incubus which weighs onto me, and paralyzes my best efforts. For instants, at both meetins I wuz compelled to talk uv tariffs and sich, of which our people know jest about ez much ez the gentle hog does uv Hebrew. Wood! oh wood the nominashens wuz made and the platform adopted, that I might go instructin our people from a proper stand pint. Tired out and disgusted, I retired early and slept a troubled sleep. O sich a nite! I dreemed most horrible, dreems, the follerin being a feeble statement uv the lightest uv em.

In my dream I was in a country the like uv wich I never seed afore. There wuz a low, level place, a sort uv a pit indeed, and not a pit either, so much ez it wuz a swamp or bog, with only here and there a dry spot. It wuz not ez cheerful a lookin place ez yoo cood think uv. It wuz full uv skulls and dead men's bones. The highways leadin into it were slushy and nasty, and an odor ez uv seven hundred thousand million dead cats constantly assended to vex the pure air above. It wuz inhabited, it wuz. Rollin about in the corrupshun, I saw the face uv every Demokrat I had ever seen, and they wuz all about their yoosual avocashens, too. Ben. Wood wuz a sellin lotterv tickets. Fernandy hed his hand into a city treasury. A. Johnson wuz a signin a pardon for a counterfeiter (another counterfeiter, who wanted the skill of the inkarserated one, wuz a waitin to carry it to him,) a immense concourse uv John Morrissey'a cnostitooents were organizin a raid onto nigger orfan asylums, and another immense mass wuz a burnishin weapons ez if for another conflick with suthin. Rite back uv this place wuz a precipice risin up almost perpendicular many feet, on the top uv which stretched a most beautiful prospeck, I asked one who was crawlin out uv the place what it all meant, and he replied that it wuz the restin place uv the Dimocrisy.

"Look!" said he, "about yoo. Seest yoo that elevated breezy plain? That's the choson home uv Republikenism up there, and I'm goin for it."

"But stay!" sed I, "I fain would know more. Who's that?" I asked, ez a body come shootin down the abyss, boundin plum into a most friteful mass uv corrupshen below.

"That's Ross, uv Kansas," sed he. "Look out, here comes Henderson, too, and Fowler. Ha! ha!" laffed this escapin one, ez he saw Ross and Henderson scramble out uv the dirt, with it stickin to em and try to crawl up the side uv the precipice. Fowler seemed to like it, and settled down as though he intended to stay. There were others who got so close to the verge of the precipice that I reely trembled for em, but they had strong hands holden of em back.

"Yoo notis that there is one way uv communicashen between the two places," sed he, "wich is legitimit. Yoo observe that ladder?"

"I hedn't, but I do now. My eyes is dim," sed I, "wat is them inscripshens on the rounds?"

"They are inscribed as follows:
No. 1—(The highest.) "Conservatism."
No. 2—"Constitooshnel Doubts."
No. 3—"Southern Rites."
No. 4—"Greenbax."
No. 5—"Repoodiashen."
No. 6—"Ameriky for white men."
No. 7—"Afrikin slavery."

"Yoo will observe the last one is partly under the slush which kivers the bottom uv the plain. It's a trifle lower than the original level. But look! ther's suthin a goin on up there! See!"

Trooly, there wuz suthin a goin on. Cheef Justice Chase appeared at the head uv the stairs on the very brink uv the precipice. In March last he was [illegible] stay, wuz Theodore Tilton, Horace Greeley, and moren a million of others, white and black, who wuz a holdin up their hands in horror at the way his face wuz turned. The Chief Justice wuz a assurin uv em it was all rite, that he shood probably go down to the first round, wich wuz "Conservatism," as he considered if safer ground. Theodore grabbed him by the sholder, to restrane him, but Salmon shoved him off roodly, and put his foot on the first round.

I looked closer and saw it all at a glance. August Belmont hed climbed up so ez to be in site uv any one standing on that round, and wuz wavin a flag at him onto wich wuz inscribed "nominashen." S. P. hed his venerable eyes fixed onto that, and didn't see nothin else, a kind uv parshel blindness wich hez rooined quite a many public men. "Don't go to em," cried Theodore and morris. "I won't," returned the cheerful old innocent. "I'll bring em up to me." Infooriated with the site uv that flag wich Belmont kept artfully movin afore him, he quickly dropt onto the second step, and the next, each step being longer than the one precedin it. By this time the attenshen uv the Democrisy below wuz attractad toward the spectacle, and they cheered lustily, not so much at the prospeck uv gettin the eminent Judge, ez at the sorror and chagrin depicted onto the faces uv Greely, Tilton, et al., at the top.

Down he went, amid the plaudits uv the Democrisy, who, by this time, was all hurrahin for him, step by step, till he come to the last one. "Come!" said Boregard, Forrest, Fernandy Wood and Vallandygum, "come! One step more—one little tiny step, and it's over. Come, love, come!"

"No!" he, tremblin like a man with the ager "I can't go that step. I can't, indeed I can't. Come up to me—yoo must!"

"Well," sed Belmont, "its better for us to stand on that last step. Get hold, Marble, and the strongest uv yoo, and lift the concern out uv the mire, and up to the Cheef Justis. Take hold close! Now! all together! with a will!"

They tugged and tugged, but to no purpose, Pendleton, Hendricks, and a score uv others, who didn't like this Chase biznis, hed slipped down to the bottom, and waz a pullin back. Once or twict they got em out so ez yoo cood see the heads uv the multitood above the liquid they wuz under, and a few late recroots climed up onto the step, but the weight wus too heavy, and they sagged back.

"Onct more!" shreekt the Cheef Justis. "One more trial. Oh git them on this step. Oh git them up, for I can't go no lower, indeed I can't, and we must come together. I hev gone down six steps and long ones, and you can, and you must come up this one. Git em up—"

At this pint I awoke. The screeching uv the wretched men around me. It's a pity the dreem did not continyoo. Ez it is, I don't know whether he's agoin to take the last step or not. I don't know whether he's agoin to plunge into the mire with us, or whether he's agoin to climb back agin and wash hisself clean uv the filth that's stuck to him, in the clear waters uv repentance, or whether another effort is to be made to lift us up to him. I left em when I returned from the land uv dreems, a settling back into the mire, and Chase standin onto the next but last round, with an exprssion uv despair onto his countenance, jist in the way uv the missels both parties wuz a throwin Consekently, I'm no better off becoz uv this dream than I wuz before. I am still tost on the waters uv oncertainty. I shall still be forced to talk uv tariffs and sich, not knowin wat is or is not safe ground. The dreem wuz about a minit too short for my purpose. But it's offen thus.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

DANIEL S. DICKINSON ON HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The following is an extract from the speech of Daniel S. Dickinson, delivered at the great ratification meeting held at the Cooper Institute in the city of New York, October 8, 1862. As Mr. Dickinson was a life long Democrat, and in a position to be perfectly posted on Mr. Seymour's record, the picture he draws may be especially refreshing just now to those "Conservative soldiers" who at their late Convention in New York, committed themselves so unreservedly to the support of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency:

When the most atrocious conspiracy which ever desecrated earth found development in an assault upon our National flag at Sumter, and in efforts to massacre a half-starved garrison placed there in a time of profound peace, according to uniform usage for no other offence than asserting the supremacy of their country's Constitution, and giving to the breeze, as emblematical thereof the glorious Stars and Stripes of their fathers—when the brave volunteers who were hurrying to the defence of our nation's Capital, to save it from mob rule and rebellion, and conflagration, were bleeding by traitorous hands—when strong men trembled; when women wept, and children instinctively clung closer to the maternal bosom—when all communication between the loyal States and the Capital was cut off by rebellious forces—when the President elect of the United States had then recently reached the seat of Government, where duty called him by a circuitous and an unusual route, and in disguise, to escape the dagger of the assassin, and when our land was filled with excitement, consternation and alarm—when "shrieked the timid and stood still the brave," and the confiding masses looked about to see who were the men for the crisis, among the citizens of the Empire State, who had borne a part in public affairs, and were naturally looked up to as exemplars in such a crisis, he (Horatio Seymour) hied himself away upon the double quick in the opposite direction [laughter], and for nearly half a year hid himself among the lakes and rivers and romantic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin; and his tongue was as silent on the subject of denouncing the rebellion as those of the murdered volunteers, whose "ghosts walked unrevenged amongst us." [Sensation.] There we may supposed he basked and balanced, and watched and waited, and turned and twisted [laughter], until autumn, when a small knot of defunct, defeated, desperate and despicable politicians, who had for years hung upon the subsistence department of the Democratic party in this State, came to his relief by entering the field. [Laughter.] They borrowed without leave the honored name of Democracy, under which to perpetrate their covert treason, as the hypocrite.

"Stole the livery of the Court of Heaven
To serve the Devil in."

Their disgraceful and disloyal record stands out as the doings of men too stolid in political depravity to be gifted with ordinary instincts, and too regardless of the popular will to be mindful of shame; and the defeat they experienced at the hands of the people should serve as a warning to trimmers and traitors and parricides and ingrates, through all future time.

This movement drew the secluded one from his hiding place, and he came forth, with all the courage of him who, in a conflict with his wife, being driven under the bed, while remaining thus ensconced, declared, that whether she consented or not he would look out through a knot-hole in the clap-boards, so long as he had the spirit of a man! [Great and repeated laughter and applause.] He entered the political canvass, and on the 28th October, 1861, a few days before the election, made a speech, the burden of which was an apology for the rebellion. and a condemnation of the Administration for having meted out the rigor of martial law to those in arms against the Government, Though abounding with flimsy disguises and sophistical generalities, it contained one point worthy of not only notice, but of the severest reprehension, and here it is:

"If it is true that slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that Government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

What! Place this glorious Union—this heritage of human hope—this asylum for the world's weary pilgrim—this refuge for the oppressed of the earth, in the scale of being beneath the black and bloated and bloody—the corrupt and corrupting—the stultified and stultifying institution of slavery! No! Sooner than see this Union severed, let not only the institution perish whenever and wherever it can be found, but let the habitations that have known it perish with it and be known no more forever. [Tremendous and long continued applause. "That's so," "That's the talk." Three cheers.] And yet this returning fugitive from patriotism proclaims as his creed, in effect if not in terms, that if either slavery or the Union must be destroyed, it should be the Union! And the name of this man is Horatio Seymour. [Sensation.]

Miscellaneous.

[From the London Saturday Review.]

LITTLE WOMEN.

The conventional idea of a brave, and energetic, or a supremely criminal woman is a tall, dark haired, large armed virago, who might pass as the younger brother of her husband, and about whom nature seemed to have hesitated before determining whether to make her a man or a woman, — a kind of debatable kind of land, in fact, between the two sexes, and almost as much one as the other. Helen Macgregor, Lady Macbeth, Catharine do Medici, Mrs. Manning, and the old fashioned murderesses in novels, are all of the muscular, black brigand type, with more or less of regal grace superadded, according to circumstances; and it would be thought nothing but a puerile fancy to suppose the contrary of those whose personal description is not already known. Crime, indeed especially in art and fiction, has generally been painted in very nice proportion to the number of cubic inches embodied and the depth of color employed; though we are bound to add that the public favor runs towards muscular heroines almost as much as towards muscular murderesses, which to a certain extent redresses the over weighted balance. Our later novelists, however, have altered the whole setting of the palette. Instead of five foot ten of black and brown, they have gone in for four foot nothing of pink and yellow; instead of tumbled masses of raven hair, they have shining coils of purest gold; instead of hollow caverns whence flash unfathomable eyes eloquent of every damnable passion, they have limpid lakes of heavenly blue; and their worst sinners are in all respects fashioned as much after the outward semblance of the ideal saint as can well be managed. The original notion was a very good one, and the revolution did not come before it was wanted; but it has been a little over done of late, and we are threatened with as great a surfeit of small limbed, yellow headed criminals as we have had of the man-like black. One gets weary of the most perfect model in time, if too constantly repeated; as now, when we have all begun to feel that the resources of the angel's face and demon's soul have been more heavily drawn on than is quite fair, and that, given "heavy braids of golden hair," "bewildering blue eyes," "a small, lithe frame," and special delicacy of feet and hands, we are booked for the companionship, through three volumes, of a young person to whom Mes salina or Lucretia Borgia was a mere novice.

And yet there is a physiological truth in this association of energy with smallness; perhaps, also, with a certain tint of yellow hair, which, with a dash of red through it, is decidedly suggestive of nervous force. Suggestiveness, indeed, does not go very far in an argument; but the frequent connection of energy and smallness in woman is a thing which all may verify in their own circles. In daily life, who is the really formidable woman to encounter?—the black-browed, broad-shouldered giantess, with arms almost as big in the girth as a man's? or the pert, smart, trim little female, with no more biceps than a ladybird, and of just about equal strength with a sparrow? Nine times out of ten, the giantess with the heavy shoulders and broad black eyebrows is a timid, feeble-minded, good-tempered person, incapable of anything harsher than a mild remonstrance with her maid, or a gentle chastisement of her children. Nine times out of ten her husband has her in hand in the most perfect working order, so that she would swear the moon shone at midday if it were his pleasure that she should make a fool of herself in that direction. One of the most obedient and indolent of earth's daughters, she gives no trouble to any one save the trouble of rousing, exciting, and setting her going; while, as for the conception or execution of any naughty piece of self-assertion, she is as utterly incapable as if she were a child unborn, and demands nothing better than to feel the pressure of the leading-strings, and to know exactly by their strain where she is desired to go and what to do.

But the little woman is irrepressible. Too fragile to come into the fighting section of humanity, a puny creature whom one blow from a man's huge fist could annihilate, absolutely fearless, and insolent with the insolence which only those dare show who know the retribution cannot follow,—what can be done with her? She is afraid of nothing, and to be controlled by no one. Sheltered behind her weakness as behind a triple shield of brass, the angriest man dare not touch her, while she provokes him to a combat in which his hands are tied. She gets her own way in everything, and everywhere. At home and abroad she is equally dominant and irrepressible, equally free from obedience and from fear. Who breaks all the public orders in sights and shows, and, in spite of King, Kaiser, or Policeman X, goes where it is expressly forbidden that she shall not go? Not the large-boned, muscular woman, whatever, her temperament; unless, indeed, of the exceptionally haughty type in distinctly inferior surroundings, and then she can queen it royally enough, and set everything at most lordly defiance. But in general the large-boned woman obeys the orders given, because, while near enough to man to be somewhat on a par with him, she is still undeniably his inferior. She is too strong to shelter herself behind her weakness, yet too weak to assert her strength and defy her master on equal grounds. She is like a flying-fish, not one thing wholly; and, while, capable of the inconveniences of two lives, is incapable of the privileges of either. It is not she, for all her well-developed frame and formidable looks, but the little woman, who breaks the whole bode of laws and defies all their defenders,—the pert, smart, pretty little woman, who laughs in your face, and goes straight ahead, if you try to turn her to the right hand or to the left, receiving your remonstrances with the most sublime indifference, as if you were talking a foreign language she could not understand. She carries everything before her, wherever she is. You may see her stepping over barriers, slipping under ropes, penetrating to the green benches with a red ticket, taking the best places on the platform over the heads of their rightful owners, settling herself among the reserved seats without an inch of pasteboard to float her. You cannot turn her out by main force.

British chivalry objects to the public laying on of hands in the case of a woman, even when most recalcitrant and disobedient; more particularly if a small and fragile-looking woman. So that, if it is only a usurpation of places specially masculine, she is allowed to retain what she has got amid the grave looks of the elders—not really displeased, though, at the flutter of her ribbons among them—and the titters and nudges of the young fellows. If the battle is between her and another woman, they are left to fight it out as they best can, with the odds laid heavily on the little one. All this time there is nothing of the tumult of contest about her. Fiery and combative as she generally is, when breaking the law in public places she is the very soul of serene daring. She shows no heat, no passion, no turbulence; she leaves these as extra weapons of defence to women who are assailable. For herself she requires no such aids. She knows her capabilities, and the line of attack that best suits her, and she knows, too, that the fewer points of contest she exposes, the more likely she is to slip into victory; the more she assumes, and the less she argues, the slighter the hold she gives her opponents. She is either perfectly good-humored or blankly innocent; she either smiles you into indulgence, or wearies you into compliance by the sheer hopelessness, of making any impression on her. She may, indeed, if of the very vociferous and shrill-tongued kind, burst out into such a noisy demonstration that you are glad to escape from her, no matter what spoils you leave on her hands; just as a mastiff will slink away from a bantam hen all heckled feathers and screeching cackle, and tremendous assumption of doing something terrible if he does not look out. Any way the little woman is unconquerable; and a tiny fragment of humanity at a public show setting all rules and regulations at defiance, is only carrying out in the matter of benches the manner of life to which nature has dedicated her from the beginning.

As a rule, the little woman is brave. When the lymphatic giantess falls into a faint, or goes off into hysterics, she storms, or bustles about, or holds on like a game terrier, according to the work on hand. She will fly at any man who annoys her, and bears herself as equal to the biggest and strongest fellow of her acquaintance. In general she does it all by sheer pluck, and is not notorious for subtlety or craft. Had Delilah been a little woman, she would never have taken the trouble to shear Samson's locks. She would have defied him with all his strength untouched on his head, and she would have overcome him too. Judith and Jael were both probably large women. The work they went about demanded a certain strength of muscle and toughness of sinew; but who can say that Jezebel was not a small, freckled, auburn haired Lady Audley of her time, full of the consecrated fire, the electric force, the passionate recklessness of her type? Regan and Goneril might have been beautiful demons of the same pattern; we have the example of the Merchioness de Brinvilliers as to what amount of spiritual deviltry can exist with the face and manner of an angel direct from heaven; and perhaps Cordelia was a tall dark-haired girl, with a pair of brown eyes, and a long nose sloping downwards.

Look at modern Jewesses, with their flashing Oriental orbs, their night black tresses, and the dusky shadows of their olive-colored complexions; as catalogued properties according to the ideal, they would be placed in the list of the natural criminals and law-breakers, while in reality they are about as meek and docile a set of women as are to be found within the four seas. Pit a fiery little Welsh woman or a petulant Parisienne against the most regal and Junonic amongst them, and let them try conclusions in courage, in energy, or in audacity; the Israelitish Juno will go down before either of the small Philistines, and the fallacy of weight and color in the generation of power will be shown without the possibility of denial. Even in those old days of long ago, when human characteristics were embodied and deified, we do not find that the white armed large-limbed Here, though queen by right [illegible] her sister goddesses by any superior energy or force of nature. On the contrary, she was rather a heavy-going person, and unless moved to anger by her husband's numerous infidelities, took her Olympian life placidly enough, and once or twice got cheated in a way that did no great credit to her sagacity. A little French woman would have sailed round her easily; and as it was, shrewish though she was in her speech when provoked, her husband not only deceived but chastised her, and reduced her to penitence and obedience as no little woman would have suffered her

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT,

Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE:

G. MADISON COATES, of Philadelphia,
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

Districts.	Districts.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Snow,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. R. W. Wagonseller
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. George W. Elder,
5. Watson P. M'Gill,	17. John Stewart,
7. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Echert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. S. Rutan.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:

Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Gen. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,

OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS:

HON. JOHN CESSNA.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

ADDITIONAL LAW JUDGE:

COL. D. WATSON ROWE.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

LEGISLATIVE:

LIEUT. J. H. LONGENECKER.

(Subject to the decision of the District Conference)

COUNTY TICKET.

COMMISSIONER:

COL. LEWIS A. MAY, of Colerain.

POOR DIRECTOR:

JOSIAH M. LEHMAN, of Coledale bor.

AUDITOR:

JACOB EVANS, of Londonderry.

CORONER:

CHARLES L. BUCK, of S. Woodberry.

PEACE OR REVOLUTION.

General Grant in accepting the Republican nomination gave utterance to the sentiment of the people when he said "Let us have peace." How different the utterances of the candidates of the opposition immediately before their nomination. Seymour indulged in a long, windy speech, in which, while Ishmael like his hand was against every one, he failed to commit himself to any policy whatever. F. P. Blair, the renegade Republican, finding it necessary to bid high for Southern votes, in his notorious letter to Col. Broadhead, openly declared himself in favor of revolution by the President of the United States himself, against the laws of the land and the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. In his letter of acceptance he reiterates the same sentiment, and very modestly assumes not only that Seymour and himself will be elected, but that it will become their duty as representatives of the [illegible] party, if need be, to disperse the Congress of the United States, in order to annul the reconstruction laws and remit to political chaos and anarchy those States so recently redeemed from rebellion and restored to the Union. Thus, early in the campaign, the positions of the two parties are clearly defined. The key-note of Copperheadism is rebellion, revolution, war and anarchy. That of Republicanism peace, order, and quiet, the restoration of the lately rebellious States, the protection of our national industry and the honest payment of the national debt. What honest man or union and liberty loving citizen can for a moment hesitate on which side to array himself? He must choose between war on the one side and peace on the other. And who but the reckless adventurer or the friend of the late rebellion and traitor to his country can pronounce for war. The land is covered with the graves of our fallen heroes, whose lives were sacrificed that we might have peace and a free and united country. Almost every household in the land is yet clothed in mourning for friends who have fallen in the fratricidal strife; the wail of the widow and the orphan is still heard on every hand, and men a few years ago rejoicing in strong and vigorous manhood now maimed and crippled for life are hourly met upon our streets. With all these sad and mournful mementoes of a causeless and wicked rebellion yet fresh in our minds and meeting us on every hand, and with the nation burthened with an immense debt, incurred in putting down rebellion and preserving our union and liberty, we are coolly invited, by Copperheadism, to a new rebellion, to a fresh holocaust of our best and bravest, and for what? That the "Lost Cause" may again be revived and afforded a new opportunity to destroy our Union and liberty together. Such is the cause in which copperheadism is still enlisted. Every one who votes or speaks in favor of Seymour and Blair commits himself in favor of another war and a new rebellion. Friends of peace, lovers of law and order can you for a moment hesitate? Can you doubt as to your duty in such an emergency? The issue is plainly set before you. The candidates of the Copperhead party have openly and publicly pledged themselves in favor of a new rebellion in behalf of the "Lost Cause." The Republican party, in its past record and its present candidates and platform, stands irrevocably pledged to the preservation of peace, the restoration of the Union, the defence of our liberties, the payment of the national debt, the reduction of the national expenditures, the lightening of taxes, the protection of our industry, and the promotion of the national welfare, honor and renown by every just, peaceful and honorable means. Our cause is the cause of human liberty and Republican institutions, and with Grant and Colfax for our leaders, there can be no such word as fail. Let every one fairly weigh the issues and act accordingly, and with the frosts of Autumn the candidates of the rebellion will be gathered to timely graves, from which there will be, for them, no ressurrection.

THE MIXED DEMOCRACY!

The old time Democracy were famous for getting on both sides of many questions, advocating one side in one section of the country and the other in another section, during the same campaign. The Rebel, alias, copperhead Democracy of the present day seem to have missed all the good, and inherited all the bad traits of the old party. Among the bad traits inherited we find this two-sided policy developing itself in a manner that must be highly gratifying to the men who shout themselves hoarse for a "white man's government" in this section of the country. "Long heels," "thick lips," "curly hair," and the general unfitness of the negro race, not only to vote but to enjoy even the personal liberty accorded all other members of the human family, having been for years the chief theme of modern Democracy in each successive campaign, we would call their special attention to the following call, for a DEMOCRATIC meeting and procession, from the Vicksburg *Times* of June 23d:

> On to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock the Democrats of this city, WHITE and BLACK, will form in grand procession and pass through the principal streets of the city. This demonstration is gotten up by the Democratic Association of Warren county, and the Young Men's Democratic Club of Vicksburg, to show the strength in this city of the party which is now so bravely carrying its victorious banners from Maine to Texas, and from the Atlantic coast to the shores of the Pacific. Success is within our grasp.
>
> Also, the following from the Mississippi *Standard:*
>
> The Colored Democratic Club, of Port Gibson, assisted by their white friends, will give a grand barbacue at Port Gibson, on Saturday, June 13th. The other colored Democratic clubs, and the white citizens of the county, as well as our friends in Jefferson and Copiah, white and colored, are especially invited to attend. There will be speaking during the day. Dinner will be served at two o'clock. A programme will be published in the next issue of the *Standard.*
>
> GEORGE RUSSELL,
> President Colored Dem. Club.
> JOSEPH DILLON Secretary.

Alas! What has become of the "*White Man's Party!*" Here are the negroes in full play in the midst of and "*assisted by their white friends*"! "The Democrats of this city, WHITE and BLACK"!! How grand that will look in Democratic posters. Truly Democracy is making rapid strides toward the negro equality it so long deprecated. What will be the *role* of the rebel Democracy in this section? Will it be a "white man's government for white men," or will it be the Democracy WHITE and BLACK? Wont our copperhead cotemporaries enlighten us on this interesting question.

IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS.

Seymour, the copperhead candidate for the Presidency, seems likely to have his political antecedents and present views ventilated in a style that will not be particularly conducive to his political success. Mr. Pendleton supports him because he his in favor of taxing the bonds and not paying them. The *World* supports Seymour because he is in favor of paying the bonds but not taxing them. Vance, of North Carolina, Wise, of Virginia, Toombs, of Georgia and a host of other unrepentant rebels support him as a friend of the late Confederacy, while the *World* is busily engaged in trying to prove that Seymour was [illegible] in helping to put down the rebellion. Between the conflicting assertions of his friends, his prospects for the Presidency, which have never been more than a shadow, are rapidly vanishing. If he wishes to make a contest at all he had better stop the contentions of his friends by showing his true colors and like Blair honestly pronounce in favor of a new rebellion in favor of the "Lost Cause." He would thus display more honesty and manliness than he has ever done yet, and gain the respect at least of the rebels, the only parties for whom he has any true friendship. But this is not likely to happen. The truth is he is so much of a craven that he is afraid to take a decided position on any question until it has been settled beyond controversy. A secret but cowardly enemy of the country in time of danger, a professed but hypocritical friend in the hour of victory, his very name is a stench in the nostrils of every honest lover of his country and none but rebels and their traitorous friends will vote for him. His overwhelming and ignominious defeat is already a fixed fact.

BEDFORD, July 26.—The Radicals undertook to hold a mass meeting here yesterday, but it proved a complete failure. Extraordinary efforts were made to get up a crowd. Gov. Curtin was announced as one of the speakers. Not one hundred voters were present. Curtin did not make his appearance. Col. M'Clure and Tom Marshall, of Pittsburgh, were the speakers. Marshall said he could run the blackest negro in the Union against Seymour and beat him in Allegheny county. Much indignation was manifested among the audience.

The Democrats formed a Seymour club last night. The meeting was addressed by B. F. Meyers and others.

The above appeared as a special dispatch in the Harrisburg *Morning Patriot* of Monday 27th. The editor of the Patriot was in town on the 26th, and knows personally that the statements in the above telegram, are in the main, absolute, deliberate and premeditated falsehoods. It matters not whether it was the editor of the *Patriot* or some one of his imps, who doubly profaned the sabbath in not only penning the telegram for the *Patriot* but in crowding it with falsehood and misrepresentation, as the responsibility is the same in either case. Every one here knows that the Court House was crowded, that many went away unable to obtain admittance and that the meeting was one of the most enthusiastic ever held in Bedford. The reference to the Seymour club is probably pretty nearly true. We heard that there was to be a meeting to organize such a club, but after diligent inquiry could learn nothing about it. The meeting seems to have been about as brief as the telegram concerning it.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON, on Saturday, vetoed the bill discontinuing the Freedman's Bureau after January 1, 1869. Congress promptly passed the bill over his veto and it is now a law. Thus we have another illustration of the determination of the Republican majority in Congress to retrench the public expenditure whenever practicable, and of the efforts of Johnson and his copperhead allies to prevent such retrenchment whenever possible.

CONGRESS adjourned on Monday the 27th to September 21st. This is as it should be, and much better than to have adjourned *sine die* and left Andy Johnson to "swing around" as he pleased until December. We have now the means to put a stop to any wild schemes he may see fit to inaugurate to obstruct the work of reconstruction.

BLAIR'S LETTER.

General Frank Blair, in a letter just made public, "accepts without hesitation the nomination of the National Democratic Convention for the Vice Presidecy." This is surprising, in view of the efforts himself and friends made to obtain it for him. He cordially approves of the platform laid down at New York, reiterates the sentiments of his letter favoring repudiation and the armed overthrow of the present Governments of the Southern States, thereby involving the country again in bloodshed and civil war. He states that having so often expressed his views "upon all suitable occasions," he does not deem it necessary to reiterate them at this time, and then he goes off into a column letter again "defining his position," making the second very effective campaign document for the Republican party he has issued since the 4th instant. He repudiates his old friends of the Abolition party, and eulogizes the Democracy; calls the Senate and House of Representatives "the fragment of a Congress," "the usurping Congress, "the vindictive Congress," and charges upon it all sorts of violations of law, and particularly denounces the Reconstruction acts. Grant he styles the "military leader," who has announced his willingness to shield "the usurping Congress," from the result of their wickedness, and who in accepting the Republican nomination is to maintain their "usurpations" over the white people of the South. Alluding to the expression of "Let us have peace" in Grant's letter of acceptance, he says that "the peace to which he invites the country is the peace of despotism." He modestly says that himself and Seymour will be elected, and that then it becomes the duty of himself and Seymour, as the representatives of the Democratic party, to disperse, if needs be, the Senate of the United States, because some of the States it represents, in the elections of last year, condemned negro suffrage—naming New Jersey, New York, Connectiout, and others in this category. "The will of a faction of a Congress," as he styles the law-making power of the Government, shall not be recognized, if he should be chosen the presiding officer of one of its branches—and that the highest. Blair knows that the reconstruction acts of Congress are an accomplished fact, that they are laws of the land and that they cannot be repealed for many years to come, as, no matter what party may elect their candidates for President or Vice President, the Republican majority in the Senate will be preserved, and it is not at all likely that they will consent themselves to undo the work they have so successfully carried out. He means war, if elected. He means repudiation, if he be successful. He means that the "lost cause" of the present day shall be the successful cause after March next. We ask the careful reading of this remarkable document by each and every reader. It may meet the approbation of a few of those engaged in the late war against the Union, but the more sensible of the Southern leaders will be thoroughly disgusted with its contents. They have had enough of war, and are not anxious that "the Blair family," (whose hands all appear in this document) shall be placed in power at the expense of further shedding of blood. "Let us have Peace."—*Baltimore American.*

A SPECIMEN BRICK!

Col. Yeager, of Mississippi, made a speech before the Metropolitan Democratic Club of New York, on Friday night, from which we make an extract. We quote from the *Times'* report:

> He said that General Grant was now stepping boldly toward a throne, and would drag patriots as those present. [A voice shouted, "You bet!"] "I am loyal," said the speaker, "to the Union that our fathers fought for, but I hate a Union of blood and plunder, of oppression and tyranny; a Union headed by a usurping cabal called the Congress of the United States. [Furiously] I hate it! I spit upon it! [A voice, "Hit him again!"] I come here to ask protection from the people of the North."

We presume that our Northern brethren must relish such language, as it was loudly applauded by his hearers. This is a fair specimen of a Democratic Southern rebel, and we really wonder how any Northern man can tolerate or affiliate with them.—*Exchange.*

WE do not fear half so much from Seymour's hereditary tendency to insanity, although his father blew his own brains out in a paroxysm of madness, as from his innate love of evil. In the event of his election, Seymour crazy would be less dangerous than Seymour sane. He might possibly in his frenzy take a fancy to be honest. But what shall we say of the prospect of filling the place of a mad President with such a man as rash, impetuous, violent, liquor-crazed Frank Blair? What a ticket!—*Chicago Post.*

POLITICAL ITEMS.

THE Brooklyn *Union* sums up by saying that the Democratic platform consists mainly of wry faces at the past.

ONE part of the National Democratic arrangements is going "straight"—the whiskey.—*Detroit Post.*

THE rebels go as naturally into a Democratic Convention as ducks into water or boys into mud.

THE meeting at Tammany Hall was an adjourned session of the Congress of the Confederate States of America.

THE Democrats ridicule Grant's reticence. Before Republicans get through with Seymour's speeches, Democrats will curse his loquacity.

THE Charleston *Mercury* declares that the issue of the present canvass is that the present reconstruction laws are unconstitutional and must be wiped out.

THERE were more rebel than Union soldiers, and more members of the rebel than of the Union Congress in the Copperhead Convention.

CAN anybody give us information concerning a certain 'Chase movement' about which there were some whispers circulated awhile ago?

The Chicago *Journal* says that though the Democracy saw a pretty bad defeat at the last Presidential election, they will *Seymour* of the same sort at the next.

A Southern Republican paper shrewdly placed its hopes of success in an abiding faith in the stupidity of the Democratic party. It must have had a premonition of the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON used always to say that he knew when Horatio Seymour mostly desired to be a candidate for office by the pertinacity with which he declined it.

SINCE Johnson failed to get the Democratic nomination, he may well be called decidedly a "dead duck;" so that hereafter it shall be known that "ducks" as well as chickens come home to roost.

THE *Independent* says that at the New York Convention Gen. Lee fulfilled his boast that he would ultimately water the horses of his rebel soldiers in the Hudson.

THE Democracy are anxious to tax United States bonds, not that they are *property*, but because they bear upon their face the evidence of being a contribution which enabled loyal men to triumph over rebels.

A SHREWD Southern editor says: "The popularity of Seymour and Blair is something like the fever and ague—it cannot be found in any place where particular inquiry is made for it. In the settlements, where the "shakes" are supposed to have a lodgment, the people inform inquirers that they do not have them there, but the inhabitants of another place which they designate have them "awfully." So Eastern Democrats declare that their ticket, though not strong here has great popularity in the West; and Western Democrats, while confessing to Democratic disappointment in that section, say that their ticket will run well in the East."

THE Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "On Saturday night, Beauregard, Basil Duke, Jesse D. Bright, and a number of Morgan's men passed through the city, returning from the New York Convention. Not one in the party was the least enthusiastic over the nominations. Bright, in particular, was disgusted, and he tried in vain to find words to express his disgust. Beauregard had little to say to the several snobs who were anxious to scrape an acquaintance with him. Morgan's men had enough to do to talk over the incidents of a visit they paid our city before this 'cruel war was over.

A DEMOCRAT, while hearing the Declaration of Independence being read at the Fourth of July celebration at Ridgeville, Ohio, where it recites that "all men are created free, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalieable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," turned upon his heel and walked away, muttering that he "would not listen to any such a d—d abolition speech as that."

HON. John Minor Botts is now at Saratoga, undergoing treatment for dropsy, and has been so much benefitted that it is the opinion of his physician he will, in a few weeks, be in perfect health again. He expects to leave in a few days for Long Branch, and after a short stay at that place will return to his home in Virginia, and will take the stump for Grant and Colfax.

POLLARD, the Rebel author of "The Lost Cause," publishes another book. "The Lost Cause Regained," in which he is now "convinced that the true cause fought for in the late war has not been *lost*, immeasurably or irrevocably, but is yet in a condition to be regarded by the South an ultimate issue of the political contest." He had seen Blair's letter.

WHY is it, asked a Republican in Philadelphia of his rebel Democratic friend, that you have none but rebels in your National Convention from the South? "Well, confidentially, and not to be printed, the reason is that all the Union men of the South are Republicans, and all the rebel Democrats, and we could do no better."

THE New York *World* denounced Johnson as a drunken beast, and compared him to Caligula's horse, and now essays to prove that Gen. Grant is a drunkard by the testimony of this same Johnson. That cat won't fight. The people are not to be deceived either by the *World* or its drunken witness in regard to the habits of Gen. Grant.

THE nomination of Charles Gibbons, Esq., for the District Attorneyship of Philadelphia, gives great satisfaction to the people of that city, by whom he is highly esteemed. He is of spotless private character and an excellent lawyer. He was State Senator from Philadelphia about twenty yearsago.

IT is a historical fact that Salmon P. Chase's appointment as Chief Justice in 1864, prevented him from becoming recreant to the Republican party. It is now historical that Chase's anxiety to become a Presidential candidate, has made him an ingrate and a recreant to Republican principles.

The Chicago *Post* says: "The Democrats of Marion county, Kentucky, had a ratification last Friday a week. They went to the house of George Rogers, a Union soldier during the war, dragged him from the presence of his wife, and hung him to the limb of a tree."

ANDREW JOHNSON defies Congress—showing shortly that he is ready for any mischief which offers a fair opportunity to nullify the laws of the land. If Congress adjourns and leaves a clear field to a reckless and debauched President, he will accept it as a "back out" and enter at once on his work of evil.

THE Hartford *Post* says that when Frank Blair was in that city last year on the stump, his hotel bill, presented to the Democratic State Committee, was as follows: "Two day's board, $10; lemons and whiskey, $65; total, $75.

IT is said Charles Francis Adams, our late Minister to England, is to be run in Massachusetts next winter, for United States Senator, in opposition to Charles Summer.

REBEL soldiers say in fighting for Seymour history will be repeating herself, so far as fighting over the old battles of the confederacy are concerned.

EX-REBELS now ratify the nomination of Seymour and Blair as a consolation for disappointment in not having realized success for the bogus confederacy.

THE white Democrats of Savannah, Georgia, invited the black Democrats of the same city to participate in the ratification of the nomination of Seymour and Blair.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

IT is well established that the British Government has many spies in this country watching the movements of the Fenians.

A commission is now engaged in Pittsburg in selecting a site for a city park which is to embrace not less than four hundred acres.

UNDER the second section of the fourteenth article, Maryland will lose one, and probably two, members of Congress, unless suffrage is immediately extended to the colored citizens.

ACCOUNTS of great poverty and suffering in Ireland, among the peasantry, begin to reach the United States, in the correspondence of parties writing to their friends in this country.

THE freedmen of the South are gradually coming into possession of land, farms of a few acres, which they are cultivating with great success.

TELEGRAMS from a number of localities in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, with two or three exceptions, announce the crops of small grains unprecedented, both in quality and quantity, and the corn never looked better.

THE number of lawyers in the United States is reported at 31,989; and their annual earnings at $63,973,000, an average for each of $2,000. Of these lawyers 2,862 are residents of New York city, 695 of Philadelphia, and 648 of Boston. Other American cities have smaller numbers of lawyers

BRIGHAM YOUNG fears the fact of emigration westward. Nineteen men to one woman is the average, and he therefore trembles as this wave surges around Utah, least the overplusage in Mormon connubial felicity will be carried off by the hardy emigrants on their way to the mining districts.

THE Governor of Maryland contemplates calling an extra session of the Legislature to provide for a convention to amend the Constitution so as to enfranchise colored men, or by the operation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the basis of representation will be reduced.

SECRETARY SEWARD proclaims that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been ratified by the requisite three-fourths of all the States, and "so has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

FROM BALTIMORE.

Heavy Rain Storm and Terrible Flood—Great Loss of Property.—A number of Lives Lost.—Damage to Rail Roads, &c., &c.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Early this morning rain commenced falling, and after a slight intermission it began at about nine o'clock to pour in torrents. That portion of the city adjacent to Jones' Falls is inundated, and travel is entirely suspended in that vicinity. Frederick and Harrison streets are completely flooded, also the Centre Market space; and the Maryland Institute is surrounded by a sheet of gushing, foaming water, that is carrying everything like hogsheads, barrels, bales of hay, etc., with it. The first floors on the stores on the streets named are under water, and merchants have been compelled to remove their goods to the upper stories.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, July 24, 3 P. M.—The water commenced rising a few minutes before one o'clock, and rose at the rate of two inches per minute, and has continued to rise up to this hour. Calvert street is flooded to Lexington, within a few feet of Monument square. North street is flooded almost its entire length to a depth of four to eight feet. Holliday street to Fayette street is flooded, Ford's Theatre being entirely surrounded by water, which is passing down Holliday and Baltimore streets. Gay, Frederick, and Hanover streets are entirely submerged. The water on Jone's Falls is several feet above the bridges, and it is not yet known whether they have been swept away. On many of the wharves south of Pratt street the water is several feet deep. A large number of dray horses and some drivers were lost. There is no communication between the eastern part of the city. The water is sweeping everything before it. There is no communication north by telegraph. The flood is the greatest ever known here.

THIRD DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—An immense number of persons are out to day from all parts of the city viewing the inundated districts, and thousands are at work cleaning and making repairs of streets, pavements, &c., and gathering up articles floated away. Furniture of all kinds, pianos, tables, chairs and every conceivable article constitute the debris. An immense amount of flour, grains whiskey, sugar, molasses and cotton was also lost. The distress of people and the sufferings is heartrending. Many cellars are still filled with water, and fears are entertained that it may cause sickness.—Thousands of laborers are at work and more wanted. Five dead bodies were picked up near Fort Carroll to-day. It is impossible yet to ascertain the number of lives lost. It was first rumored about so many persons losing their lives in the Granite factory at Ellicott city. Only one or two perished in the works, but the entire building and machinery are totally destroyed. The Northern Central trains are only able to run from Cockeysville, stages bringing and taking out passengers. The Baltimore and Ohio road continues interrupted beyond the Relay House, but the Washington branch runs. It will be some time before the cars on the Northern Central and Ohio roads run through.

COLORED MEN AS AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.—The last report from the Department of Agriculture contains, the following letter from Greenville district, South Carolina:

"The land is filled with a growth of briers and young sprouts, which appear on worn-out fields. The farmer has a troublesome job before him; one-horse teams and narrow ploughs will not do the work; they only mix the soil. Double teaming, getting down to the subsoil, and turning the soil upside down, is the only way to get at the root of the evil. Harrowing the land, after ploughing in this way, pulls out the roots and exposes them to the sun.

"Taking these facts into consideration, fifteen acres of land, free of rent for three years, was offered, on condition that it be cleared and fenced. One colored man, with a wife and children, took this offer up. He contracted in October, 1866, and by the following Christmas day had built his house and moved into it. He cleared half the land that winter, in time to plant corn, pumpkins, sugar-cane, water melons, peas, potatoes and garden vegetables. He supports his family by his trade as carpenter. The following October the offer was increased to five years. This attracted the attention of four more families, who have located and built their houses. They are good axe men and very fair mechanics. It is surprising to see what they can do in the woods with a few tools. They cut the timber for a log house in a remarkably short time, split out shingles from the trunks of large oak trees, bark the small pines for ribs, place the timbers, nail on the roof, and move in—making a fire on the ground floor: then, with rocks and clay, lay a hearth, run up a chimney on the outside, split timber for a floor, plaster up between the logs with clay, dash on a coat of whitewash; then clear land, split rails, and fence in a patch; plant fruit trees, hire out, or cultivate other land on shares. These strong-armed, able-bodied men are the very foundation on which the clearing-up and preparation of this land for scientific agriculture depends. Without the black man the South would turn back into a wilderness, or a sparsely-settled, wretched system of small patches."

DEATH OF THE PAINTER LEUTZE.—Emanuel Leutze, the painter, died in Washington, D. C., on Sunday, the 19th instant. He was born in Gmund, Wurtemberg, May 24, 1816. His parents soon after his birth emigrated to this country, and settled in Philadelphia. His youth was passed in that city, and there he received his first lessons in the art, as he practised drawing by the bed-side of his sick father to "pass away" the time. He soon became a skilful, and an enthusiastic student, occupying his time he became an adept. After he had achieved a signal success in making a picture of an Indian in the midst of a wild landscape looking toward the setting sun, which gained him much praise among the artists and art critics, he rapidly rose in his business, and in 1841 went abroad, becoming a pupil of the celebrated Lessing. Two of his works in Europe, "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca" and "Columbus in Chains," were considered great successes, as was also "Columbus before the Queen," finished in 1843. In 1845, after studying in Venice and Rome, he was married, and took up his residence in Dusseldorf. He afterwards devoted himself to historical subjects, producing many, among the most celebrated of which in this country are "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Washington at Monmouth," and "Sergeant Jasper." In 1859, after being absent eighteen years, he returned to the United States, where he has since resided.

STRANGE DISCOVERY.—A valuable discovery was strangely made a short time since on the banks of Connecticut river, three miles from Middletown. A gentleman living in the neighborhood went out gunning on the Fourth, and in the course of his perambulations reached the river bank. All of a sudden it gave way beneath him, and he slid down the slope forty feet, feeling at the same time that he was sinking into the sand. He thought it a quicksand deposit, and gave himself up for lost, but he slid down safely with his gun, sinking in however, above his knees. After getting up and shaking off the fine soil, he next thought of cleaning out his gun, for in his fall it had become filled and covered with sand. What was his surprise to find that in wiping off the barrel he had polished it up bright! It immediately occurred to him that it was emory, and that somebody would make a fortune. Off he starts, post haste, to the owner of the land. "How much do you want for that bit of land of yours on the bank?" "Well, I paid $500—you can have it for six, I guess." "Done!" Sure enough, it was first-rate emory, of which there is only one other bank there, discovered by the same man. Emory is very valuable, and as most of it is imported, the Fourth of July rambler has to thank Dame Fortune for being very good to him. The deposit is quite large.

IT really looks as though the fertile fields of the West were already being exhausted. Hon. J. R. Dodge, Statistican of the Agricultural Department, reports that the yield of wheat in this country last year was less than twelve bushels per acre, and that the "great western prairies" produce a lower average than the rough hills of New England.

THE NATIONAL CAMP MEETING.—The National Camp Meeting, which has been held at Manheim, Lancaster county, in point of the number of people in attendance, good order, admirable arrangements, &c., was a perfect success. About 600 tents were used, and the daily population of the camp amounted to from 6,000 to 8,000. On Sunday week it is estimated that at least 20,000 persons were on the ground, and Bishop Simpson preached in the morning to an audience of over 10,000. The somewhat noted Dr. and Mrs. Palmer were in attendance during the entire meeting and they had a large number of believers in their doctrine of entire sanctification. The fact is this meeting seemed to have been held for the purpose of making the already religious believe that they could be entirely freed from sin. Among the noted ministers present were Father Boehm, the oldest living Methodist preacher. He is ninety-eight years of age, has been a preacher for seventy-five years, and all his faculties still remain unimpaired; Rev. Dr. Carrow, late Superintendant of Methodist Missions in South America; Rev. J. S. Inskip and Rev. William Corbitt, of New York; Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Wilmington, and others. The latter gentleman made an exhortation on the doctrine of sanctification. During the whole meeting, and with the great crowds of people in attendance, not a single disturbance occurred.

THE PARDONING BUSINESS.—The New York *Times* of the 20th says:—Mr. Johnson would do something deserving of commendation, if, for the brief remainder of his Presidential term, he would stop the work in which he has been actively engaged for the last two years, of releasing from punishment counterfeiters, revenue swindlers, bounty-claim forgers, pension pirates, and all the other kinds of convicted criminals who have been incarcerated for defrauding the Government. No remonstrances have availed with him. No proof of the damage his pardons were doing the interests of the country has induced him to pause in their issue. No demonstrations that existing corruption was almost entirely owing to the immunity which crime has enjoyed, and which he assisted in increasing, have awakened his conscience to the demoralization he was producing. He has reveled in pardons to unrepentant culprits. We have no doubt that but for Callicot's politics, he would have been freed before this time; and the same may be said of the Richmond criminals whom Chief Justice Chase sentenced a couple of months ago. On Saturday last, one of the worst pension and bounty-claim forgers marched triumphantly out of Sing Sing by the cruel grace of President Johnson.

EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.—We learn that a spurious draft for $550 was presented at the First National Bank of Johnstown on the 1st inst., by a man who called himself William Hall, and paid. The draft purported to have been drawn by the banking house of Howard & Baker, of Watertown, N. Y., on the Fifth National Bank of New York. The trick was a most ingenious one, as the draft had all the indications of being genuine, being printed on an engraved plate, which was regularly numbered and canceled by stamp of Howard & Baker. Upon inquiry by telegraph it is learned that no such firm as Howard & Baker is in existence. Hall, who got the money, was in company with two others who registered their names as H. R. Young, of Elizabeth, N. J., and G. B. Price of Altoona, Pa. Hall represented himself to be simply from New Jersey. The same parties victimized Mr. Wingate, of Hollidaysburg, whom they succeeded in inducing to endorse a draft for $550, which was cashed by one of the banks of that place. They also drew $550 at the Banking house of W. M. Lloyd & Co., in this place, on a similiar draft. Evidently, the entire party are professional swindlers, and have made a good haul on this trip though Central Pennsylvania. Perhaps they have had a hand in the various house robberies which occured about the time the drafts referred to were cashed.—*Altoona Tribune.*

THE Wilmington (Delaware) *Commercial* says "A gentleman of this city who was for some time during the war Chief Mustering Officer of the Department of Washington, refers to a fact which was well known and severely commented upon by the officers in the volunteers. This was the conduct of Governor Seymour, of New York, towards the officers of regiments from that State. His disgust for the Union cause, or his personal feeling against the soldiers, or some similar motive made him the most tardy, unaccommodating and ill-natured Governor of all the loyal States. In the matter of making out commissions for officers who had been promoted, his delay was so scandalous, that many served for months and months as Captains and field officers, but for want of their commissions drew pay only as Lieutenants. By securing the personal influence of some of the New York political associates of the Governor, greater promptness resulted; but when merit or the necessities of the service were the only recommendations, it was evident that the Union soldiers could not be included among the Governor's "friends."

THE REAL CARPET BAGGERS.—The origin of the term "Carpet-baggers," so much in vogue with our copperhead cotemporaries just now, is thus given by the *Evening Post:*

"The term "carpet-baggers," which is taken from the democratic slang dictionary, a volume which is constantly growing, is now used by democrats to designate northern men who have gone to live in the southern states. It was first used, we believe, to designate the fellows who were sent to this city several years ago by Jeff Davis, with carpet-bags stuffed with combustibles on purpose to burn New York. All of these who then escaped the police will probably vote the democratic ticket at the next election."

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH, it appears, has accepted the Chair of Constitutional History at the Cornell University for the term of his projected residence in this country. He will thus confer upon us the undoubted advantages of his great historical acquirements and professional talent while he is engaged in writing our history—a more questionable boon at his hands. Even now he knows so much more about American affairs than any American does, that we dare not look forward to the astounding discoveries about ourselves and our history that we shall be favored with when he adds personal observation to his present means of information.

A BILL has at last passed both Houses of Congress to erect the new territory of Wyoming, and to provide a temporary government for it. The tide of population carried along the whole route of the Pacific Railway will soon fill up Wyoming with a hardy race of pioneers, who will develop its resources. This has been already shown by the rapid rise of new villages and towns at various points. The name chosen for the territory was taken from the beautiful vale of Wyoming, in Pennsylvania, rendered immortal by Campbell's muse, and historic by the massacre that occurred there.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 23.—The Senatorial election resulted in the choice of Mr. Willard Warner for the term ending 1871. General Warner is from Ohio, and has been in Alabama since the close of the war. He was an officer on Sherman's Staff, and was a member of the last Ohio Senate.

THE estate of Ira Alrich, the black trogedian, amounts to about eighty thousand dollars. Among the property which he left were about eighty snuff-boxes, watches, diamond rings, &c., which he received from European Sovereigns and other admirers of his histronic talents.

THE *London Times* in a article upon the finances of the United States, says that "The true interest of the United States, Government lies in its honor and right. Heavy as taxes generally are, it is infinitely better that everything should be taxed than to repudiate the terms upon which the national debt was created."

A FATAL distemper, or dry murrain, is prevailing among the cattle throughout Georgia. Quite a number of fine milch cows in that State have died of it within the last week or two. The disease is on the increase, and in almost every instance proves fatal.

ALLEGHANY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Fall Quarter will open August 5th. Special attention to those intending to teach. Terms moderate. For information address J. W. HUGHES,
17july4t Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Dry Goods, &c.

WAR! WAR! WAR!

AMONG THE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS!

FISHER & BURNS

Have just returned from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with a large and well selected stock of GOODS ADAPTED TO ALL THE WANTS OF THE COMMUNITY.

It consists of—

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles usually kept in a retail store. All of which are to be sold

"BELOW LOW WATER MARK"

for cash or approved country produce.

Their stand is at the

OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING,

formerly owned by C. Loyer, one door west o the Bedford Hotel.

june26:3m FISHER & BURNS.

WANTED—$20,000

AT

G. R. OSTER & CO.'S

LARGE AND SPACIOUS NEW STORE,

to buy the large and attractive stock of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS,

just received, purchased since the

LATE DECLINE at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

comprising a great variety of

LADIES' NEW STYLES OF DRESS GOODS,
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, for SACQUES and DRESSES.
BLACK ALPACA LUSTER, BOMBAZINE, MOHAIR, all the new shades for WALKING SUITS,
MELANGE FOR TRAVELING SUITS,
Handsome POPLINS, ARMERES, DELAINES,
FRENCH ORGANDY LAWN,
ELSTON AND SCOTCH GINGHAMS,
WHITE MERINO, WHITE MOHAIR, WHITE PIQUE FOR SACQUES AND DRESSES,
DOTTED AND PLAIN SWISS, STRIPED AND PLAID NANSOOK, ORGANDY, VICTORIA LAWN, SHIRRED MUSLIN,
DIMITY, INDIA TWILL, BRILLIANT, ELASTIC, SHIRTING AND TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, TOWELS, MARSEILLES, ALLENDALE AND HONEY COMB QUILTS,
DAMASK TABLE-COVERS,
ALL THE LEADING MAKES OF MUSLINS, New York Mills, Utica, Wamsutta, Lonsdale, Williamsville, Semper Idem, Whitney, &c.
A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, JEANS, LADIES' CLOTH, COTTONADE, TICKING, SHIRTING STRIPES, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES. Wool Filling, and All Wool Ingrain Carpets, Venitian, Entry and Stair Carpets, new Listing and Dutch Yarn Carpets, the cheapest in town; Floor and Stair Oil Cloth, Gilt-Bordered Window Shades, cheap.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES:

Choice Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee, choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea. A choice assortment of Sugars, Syrups, Extracts, Spices, &c. In a word, everything you want.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

Bedford, June 19th, 1868.

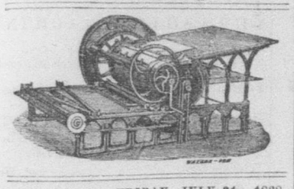
NEW GOODS

AT THE

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE.

J. M.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

We will issue the INQUIRER from August 1st until the 7th day of November, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	60
10 copies, in advance	$5.00
20 copies, in advance	9.00
50 copies, in advance	20.00

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership lately subsisting between J. R. Durborrow and John Lutz, of Bedford, under the firm of Durborrow & Lutz was dissolved by mutual consent on the fifteenth day of July. All debts for subscription, Advertising, Job Work, Fees, Books and Stationery, &c., &c., are to be received by said John Lutz, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. All the accumulated legal business in the hands of the late firm will be prosecuted by Mr. Durborrow.

J. R. DURBORROW,
July 15, 1868. JOHN LUTZ.

The books of the late firm of DURBORROW & LUTZ having been left in my hands for collection all persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle without further notice. JOHN LUTZ.

Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

The fourth regular meeting of the Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, of Bedford Borough, will be held in the COURT ROOM, on the evening of August 8, 1868, at eight o'clock. Able Speakers from abroad may be expected to address the meeting. The Republican Band will be in attendance. The ladies are cordially invited to be present.

JACOB BARNHART,
D. S. ELLIOTT, Sec. President.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael, Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

Local Affairs.

NOTICE.—See J. W. Rohm & W. W. Shuck's advertisement, in another column, of S. G. Mason's Double-Acting Non-Freezing Force Pump. This is an excellent pump. Come all and examine it at W. W. Shuck's.

SYNONYMOUS.—Prince of devils—BELZEBUR. Prince of bondholders—SEYMOUR. Each held a full share of influence over the New York Convention. The bonds triumphed.

FUNNY.—Seymour never held a national office, and always ran behind his ticket in New York where the people knew him. Strange popularity, this. It certainly was not on this account that he was nominated.

NEW BAND.—A party of the young men of Pattonsville, in this county, have purchased the horns lately used by the Republican Band of this place, and intend starting a band at Pattonsville. We wish them success in their effort.

WONT WIN.—Blair's bid for the nomination smacks of revolution. A disgusted Democrat thus delivers himself upon this point: "Our leaders may *Blare* as much as they please. We have seen enough of war and *won't Sey*-mour! *You bet!*"

NEW STORE.—Mr. M. Woodcock has just opened a New Store at Wishart's Mill, Yellow Creek, where he proposes to sell goods of all kinds as cheap as the cheapest. All persons in want of anything in his line will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

TO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—District school Records for the keeping of the minutes, proceedings, documents, &c., of the District Common Schools, containing articles of Agreement, Collector's Bonds and Warrants, Treasurer's Bonds, and Orders, for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

STRANGE.—It has been observed that since the attendance at the Democratic National Convention of a negro delegate from Tennessee the copperhead papers have had nothing to say about "white men's candidates," the length of Sambo's heel, etc. And Seymour is the white man's candidate, with a negro delegate voting for his nomination. Oh! what consistency!

CAMP MEETING.—A Methodist Episcopal Camp meeting will be held at Hull's and Deaner's Grove, about four miles North of Schellsburg, on the road to Trout's Spring Mill, Schellsburg charge, commencing on the 21st of August. The best of water and timber for tents immediately at hand. All members of adjoining charges are earnestly requested to tent with us.

A. W. DECKER, P. C.
J. R. AKERS, JUNIOR.

NOTICE.—All the late monthly Magazines for sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

THE CAMPAIGN!!

GRANT & COLFAX MEETING!

BEDFORD COUNTY'S SONS AGAIN IN THE FIELD!

ABLE ADDRESSES! TREMENDUOUS ENTHUSIASM!

The Pean Peals of Republican Thunder strike terror into the ranks of the Copperheads.

Hon. A. K. McClure, the silver-tongued Orator of Franklin county, mingles his clarion notes in unison with the eloquent and gifted champion of the West, Hon. Tom Marshall of Allegheny county.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and enthusiastic Grant and Colfax meeting under the auspices of the Borough Campaign Club, was held in the Court House on Saturday last. Long before the hour large numbers of people from the country came flocking to town, and by the time that the delegation from Bloody Run had arrived, the town was full of strangers. The monotony of our usually quiet town was soon broken by the sweet tones of the Republican Band, whose true boys faithfully cluster round the Grant standard. The Court House was filled to overflowing, many being compelled to leave, unable to press within its walls. A number of fair ladies graced the scene, and everybody seemed to enjoy the festive, gala day. The meeting was called to order by M. A. Points, Esq., Chairman of the Grant and Coltax Executive Committee of Bedford Borough, who moved the appointment of Hon. WILLIAM M. HALL, as Chairman. On taking the chair Mr. Hall entertained the meeting with a neat, brief, but effective speech. At the conclusion of Mr. Hall's remarks, D. S. Elliott moved the further appointment of the following officers:

Vice Presidents—William Kiser, Andrew Ginger, James Rea, Daniel Sparks, Jacob Brenneman, Esq., Capt. William Gracy, Jacob Evans, Esq., Capt. Josiah Hissong, Adam H. Dibert, Jacob B. Williams and J. M. Barndollar.

Secretaries—J. T. Keagy, Esq., Dr. James Henry and J. C. Long, Esq.

Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny county, was introduced amid great applause. The speaker was in his happiest mood. His terrible excoriations of the Copperhead Democracy, his scathing, blistering denunciations of treason, his trenchant, withering sarcasm, his brilliant sallies of wit directed against poor Chase and the modern prodigal sons, gory with the blood of Union soldiers, whom the Blairs would, with open arms, embrace, and his lofty flights of native eloquence, were received with wild enthusiasm. Never has it been our pleasure to listen to such resistless wit. Beneath his steady, ponderous blows, the miserable fabric of treason tottered and fell. He will speak again for the Republicans before leaving the Springs. After the enthusiasm at the close of Mr. Marshall's speech had somewhat subsided, the chair introduced the well known orator, Hon. A. K. McClure, whose name is a household word in Southern Pennsylvania. Col. McClure spoke for upwards of an hour, during which time he held the audience spell bound. The Colonel is noted for his peculiar style of oratory,—clear, bold, elevated, and ornate. His logic was keen and incisive, his manner faultless, and his conclusions irresistible. Truly this was a day long to be remembered by those whose pleasure it was to listen to these distinguished speakers.

THE BEDFORD BOROUGH SEYMOUR AND BLAIR CLUB.—ANOTHER GRAND FIZZLE.—On last Saturday evening one week ago it was announced from the stand that a Seymour and Blair Club would be formed on the next succeeding Saturday evening, or at least, a meeting would be held for that purpose, and all good Democrats were enjoined to be present. Due notice was given in the public print, and another "grand rally" was extensively advertised. Saturday night came and with it the appointed hour, but no signs of the meeting. Half past eight, and yet no crowd. We looked for the usual excitement preceding a political gathering, but in vain. No band, no crowded streets, no hurrying to and fro of excited leaders, no screams from the boys, not even a yell from the Committee on Applause, to show that there was to be a Seymour and Blair Club formed. It appeared as though the enthusiasm attendant upon the large GRANT and COLFAX meeting held in the afternoon had left the Democrats completely becalmed, dispirited and almost disorganized. Finally, however, at a very late hour, the sound of fife and drum, mingled with the ringing of the Court House bell, led us to think that all had come around right, and the meeting would be held. Accordingly, we went to the Springs, not thinking it worth while to be on hand or leave a reporter, as the meeting would manifest itself. Upon our return we made inquiry as to its success but were not able to discover any one who could tell us how the affair passed off. There seems to have either been no one there or else the meeting was a secret one. We are rather inclined to think however that there was no one there, and that the meeting outfizzled all previous fizzles. Verily, the scepter has departed from the Democracy, and even in Bedford they are found falling behind in spirit and enthusiasm. Union men, take courage! An unexampled victory awaits us if we but work. Rally with a will!

Anything that may come to our knowledge of the Bedford Borough Seymour and Blair Club, will be hereafter laid before our readers as a matter of general information.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—We once more call the attention of our readers to the claims of this really sterling institution. Its present catalogue shows an attendance during the past year of *three hundred and forty-seven* young ladies, gathered from twelve States. Though but thirteen years have elapsed since it was first opened for the reception of pubils, it has already gained a national reputation, and Pittsburgh justly boasts of an institution which has no peer in the State and but few equals in the land. Its admirable location, on one of two most beautiful and quiet streets of Pitsburgh and yet within ten minutes walk of nearly every important point; its superb buildings; its unusually large, able and accomplished Faculty of twenty-two teachers; its unsurpassed facilities in all the solid and ornamental branches; its thorough training, its wholesome discipline, and withal, moderate prices, commend it to all who have daughters to educate. This latter item is worthy of special notice. The charges are scarcely one-half those of many schools having fewer teachers and less facilities. It is not an institution established for private gain, but to meet a public want, and the single aim of all concerned has been to put a finished education, of the highest grade, within the reach of all worthy young ladies. The Fall term commences September 2. Send to Rev. I. C. Perishing, for a catalogue. Let its halls be crowded.

ENCOURAGING.—Seymour is said to be pretty sure of carrying the States of Kentucky, Dela ware, the townships Southampton and Juniata (in this county,) Five Points in New York, and Dry Tortugas. It is conceded by "his friends" that he will run behind his ticket, *as usual*, in the Five Points. This is accounted for by Morrisey offering to bet high on GRANT. "Hope is a delusive phantom, &c."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ALTOONA.—*A Young Lady shot by her Lover.—Suicide of the Young Man.*—A terrible tragedy occurred in Altoona, on week before last, which created intense extitement throughout the entire community. Thomas Mertlin, a rather good looking young man, about 25 years old, shot and attempted to kill Miss Ellen Seibert, and afterwards committed suicide by blowing his brains out. Mertlin had been employed for the past two years in the machine shop of the Pa. R. R. Co. at this place, and during that time became acquainted and engaged to be married to Miss Seibert. About the first of June last he went home to his mother, who resides in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, and soon after received a letter from the young lady, in which she broke off the engagement existing between them, alleging the insanity of his father as her reason for doing so. Mertlin immediately returned to Altoona, and endeavored to induce Miss Seibert to change her resolution, but she steadily refused to do so, and as a consequence he began to drink to excess. For the past few weeks he has been making what, at the time, were unintelligible threats, and as he was generally regarded as a light headed young man, no notice was taken of them. On Saturday morning he told a friend that he would furnish him an item for the *Police News* before dinner time, and the bloody sequel proved how terribly in earnest he was. Soon after he made two unsuccessful efforts to see Miss Seibert, who resides with her mother in the house on the south-west corner of Annie and Harriet streets. A third attempt, however, proved more successful, as he met her on the steps and insisted on having a private interview with her. She finally granted the interview, after having asked her mother to go into a room adjoining the one into which she and Mertlin went. The latter now made a final effort to induce the girl to marry him, and upon her refusal asked her to return some trinkets which he had presented her. She stepped to the other room to procure them, and as she returned he pointed a pistol at her heart, telling her that if they could not live together they would die together. She turned to run, when he fired, the ball striking her on the top of the left shoulder and passing under the collar bone. She ran into the room and her mother shut and held the door. Mertlin made a feeble effort to push it open, and soon after fired a second shot and fell heavily on the floor. Drs. Findley and Johnston, who happened to be in the neighborhood, now entered the house and found Mertlin lying on the floor, with a bullet hole in the side of his head, and entirely lifeless.

Mertlin's father published the Lewistown *Gazette* some 25 or 30 years ago, but for the last 20 years has been an inmate of the insane asylum. It is supposed that young Mertlin inherited the trait of insanity, and that he had become so frenzied at the refusal of Miss Seibert to marry him as to render him entirely reckless in regard to what he done. He had evidently determined for some time to kill the girl rather than give her up, and had been carrying the weapon for several days for that purpose.

Miss Seibert's injuries, though quite severe, are not regarded as dangerous. She is said to be a very handsome, fascinating young lady, and takes the whole affair very coolly, only regretting that she has been so unfortunate as to get wounded.

Young Mertlin was excessively fond of reading "yellow covered literature" and romances of the *Police Gazette* style, and doubtless these had much to do with forming in his mind the terrible tragedy which had its *denouement* in self-murder on Saturday.—*Correspondence Hollidaysburg Standard.*

TO MASTER MUSQUITOES.—The Lynchburg (Va.) *News* says: "People who reside in the upper sections of the city complain of musquitoes; and some persons now avail themselves of bed nets to keep them at a respectful distance; but there is a less costly remedy. By saturating a small piece of cotton cloth with the commonest whisky or alcohol, and hanging it above the bed, our readers can rest in peace, for musquitoes cannot stand the fumes of intoxicating liquors."

That may, do in "Old Virginny" but some parties in this neighborhood have another way. They saturate *themselves* before going to bed. Whether it keeps the musquitoes off or not we have never learned. If it is the commonness of the whiskey that makes it effectual, we are assured that the very commonest kind is generally used in these parts.

VALUABLE.—Among the many good suggestions we notice as offered for the relief of sun stroke, we select the following from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, contributed by a physician of that city. We hope if there is any necessity for it or citizens will give it a trial. "The writer says: "Let the person thus affected be removed to a cool and private place, his clothing taken off, and the body rubbed from head to foot with large pieces of ice, at the same time that pieces of ice are kept in the arm pits. This simple treatment if steadily persevered in, will save cases which seem almost desperate; and there is reason to believe, under any other treatment, would prove fatal."

ON A TOUR.—A party of tourists, consisting of John D. Stockton, Esq., Editor of the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, Cyrus Elder, Esq., of Johnstown, G. W. Allen, of the *Morning Post*, and G. F. Delcamp, of Philadelphia, camped near the Springs on last Saturday. These gentlemen have been on a tour through the mountains hunting and fishing, camping out wherever they stop. Their route lay from Johnstown via Somerset and White Horse to the Springs. They seemed to have enjoyed the trip, and spoke in very flattering terms of the beautiful scenery around Bedford and the Springs.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAIL ROAD.—The Connellsville railroad is now placed on a sure basis. The two million loan for its completion is all taken, and the line from Connellsville to Cumberland is in active preparation for the renewal of the work, and this has been, in fact, resumed at several points. This enterprise is, at last, "out of the woods," and its entire completion in twenty mounths is regarded as absolutely certain.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

By his fall from a stairway in Montreal, the other day, Jefferson Davis was much injured, three of his ribs being broken. He was doing well, however, at last accounts.—*Exchange.*

We are glad to hear that Jeff is doing well for once. It is the first well-doing we have heard of him. We hope he will remain in Canada and continue to do well as he never did anything but evil while here.

ORGANIZE!—Up boys, and at them! Now is the time to work, friends! The issue is joined; the great battle is drawing near. Close up the ranks and get ready for the conflict. GRANT heads the column, and will unfailingly lead us to victory. But victory requires work, and *now* is the time to begin. *To work!* TO WORK!!

HARVEST.—The wheat crop of this immediate neighborhood has been nearly all safely secured in good condition. The yield is thought to be a fair average. The grass crop is excellent and the farmers have been making hay during the past hot weather. The oats crop is very promising. Corn looks well and is vigorously growing.

WANTED a good, industrious and energetic agent to canvass Bedford County with a profitable agency. Constant employment and good wages will be given. Further particulars can be had on application at the Inquirer office. tf.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS COUNTY COMMITTEE.—The following late soldiers of the Union have been appointed an executive committee for the campaign on behalf of their leader, Gen., Grant. The soldier element in this county is a strong one, and by a little effort on the part of this committee much good may be accomplished.

Bedford Bor., ADJT. J. H. LONGENECKER, *Chairman.* D. S ELLIOTT, *Secretary.*
Bedford tp., Eph. Y. Imler,
Bloody Run Bor., Capt. Adam Weaverling.
Broad Top. tp., Lt. James Cleaver,
Coaldale Bor., George W. Evans.
Colerain tp., Sergt. Reuben Stone.
Cumb. Valley tp., Capt. Martin Bortz,
Harrison tp., Josiah Hoffman,
Hopewell tp.. Capt. John Eichelberger,
Juniata tp., Jacob Corley,
Liberty tp., Lt. L. B. Waltz,
Londondery tp. Richard Sansom,
Monroe tp., Geo. B. Amick,
Napier tp., Capt. Geo. S. Mullin,
East. Prov. tp., John W. Sams,
West. Prov. tp., Alex. Clark,
Saxton Bor. Capt. E. Eichelberger,
Schelsburg Bor., Capt. I. Conley,
St. Clairsville Bor., Thos. Slick,
St. Clair tp., Wm. Kirk
Southampton tp., H. Clay Lashley,
Snake Springs tp., B. F. Jamison,
Union tp., Joseph Griffith,
Woodbury Bor., Lt. Wm. Roberts,
Mid. Woodbury tp., Maj. Frank Holsinger,
South Woodbury tp., Lt. J. T. Ketring,

RARITIES.—On the 23d inst. through the favor of friends, we had the rare pleasure of partaking, at the same time, of ripe apples of both the last and present year's growth. The apples from last year were the Tewksbury Blush and were remarkably well preserved, being solid, smooth and bright looking as if plucked but a few days ago. Those of the present year's growth were Prince's Harvest, fully ripe, white, medium sized and finely flavored and altogether very pleasant eating. We give this brief notice for the benefit of such as may wish to possess either long keeping or early ripening varieties of apples, both of which are highly desirable. Trees of either variety, we believe can be obtained of our friends, Barnhart, Carn & McMullin of the Bedford Nurseries.

REGISTERED LETTERS.—A new system of registering letters has been in operation since the first of June. Under the new system registered letters are a very safe means of sending small sums of money where post-office money orders cannot easily be obtained. The registry fee, as well as postage, must be paid in stamps at the office where the letter is mailed, or it will be liable to be sent to the dead letter office. Buy and affix the stamps, both for postage and registry, put in the money and seal the letter in the presence of the postmaster, and take his receipt for it

WE call the attention of our readers and the travelling public generally to the card of Col. Jos. Morrison of the Exchange Hotel Huntingdon Pa. He has just refitted the Exchange in the latest and best style and is prepared to entertain in the best manner all who may favor him with a call. The Col. is a clever fellow and knows exactly how to run a hotel. Speaking from our own experience we can assure all who stop with him that they will come away thoroughly convinced that the Col. understands his business and is a model hotel-keeper.

SMALL BUSINESS.—The dispatch relative to the great Grant meeting held here on Saturday, which appeared in the Harrisburg *Patriot* on Monday, was, without a doubt, penned with the full intention of giving publicity to an infamous falsehood. The chagrin occasioned by the miserable failure in the evening no doubt led some one of the whipped *curs* who infest this region to perpetrate this thing. Shame! Shame!!

HEAVY RAINS.—On Friday morning last we were favored with a fine rain of several hours duration. Several miles north of the town the rain was very heavy and did considerable damage to property. The storm seems to have passed in a South Easterly direction reaching Baltimore Md. some five or six hours after passing us, where it caused considerable loss of life and destroyed several millions of dollars worth of property.

MURDER IN HOLLIDAYSBURG.—On Saturday last William Lane, a plasterer, of Hollidaysburg was killed by a man named Thomas H. Fagan, in a fight at the United States hotel. Whisky was the cause of the affray. Fagan was arrested and lodged in jail. Lane was an elderly man, and poor. His side was crushed in by a blow from Fagan, and he died instantly.

THIEVES ABOUT.—Mr. George Smouse, of Snake Spring township, had about two hundred pounds of meat in the shape of hams stolen from his smoke house on last Saturday night. This comprised the entire stock of meat possessed by Mr. Smouse, the theives making a clean sweep. No clue to the robbers has been discovered.

GOOD.—Bloody Run sent a delegation of in the neighborhood of forty *voters* to the meeting on Saturday evening last. The friends of Grant and Coalfax in that live town are fully alive to the importance of the campaign. "Keep the ball a rolling!"

OUR YOUNG FOLKS—For August is on hand, filled, as usual, with instructive and entertaining reading for the young. Published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston. For sale at the INQUIRER Book Store.

"MATCH IT"—The Grant meeting on Saturday afternoon.

ON THE INCREASE.—The number of guests at the Springs.

Special Notices.

Lassitude.

A feeling of lassitude is generally experienced throughout the summer solstice. Weakly constituted persons or those of sedentary habits invariably complain of this annoyance. The scorching heat of mid-summer relaxes the system and reduces the vital energies. If the patient is of a nervous temperament this debility unfits him for even the ordinary routine of every-day life. When this state of exhaustion comes on HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will prove a safe and never-failing means of strengthening and restoring the physical organization. This health-giving tonic purifies and infuses renewed vitality into the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs, and acts like a charm on the nervous system. It effectually removes all tendency to languor or depression of spirits. To the weaker sex it is invaluable, as it soothes and braces up, while its powerful effects are of the most beneficial character. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use. It revives the strength, increases the appetite and gives vigor and elasticity to the constitution.

When mothers are nursing HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should especially be taken in regular doses, as in this country, most always, the nourishment is inadequate to the wants of the child. In such cases this inestimable tonic is wonderfully efficacious. Its strengthening virtues are at once apparent. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild and soothing.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled, For sale by all druggists. july,15,67.y1

DENTISTRY.

I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, Woodberry, Pa., visits Bloody Run three days of each month, commencing with the second Tuesday of the month. Prepared to perform all Dental operations with which he may be favored. *Terms within the reach of all and strictly cash except by special contract.* Work to be sent by mail or otherwise, must be paid for when impressions are taken. aug5, '64:tf.

"THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES, *its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results,*" by HON. Alexander H. Stephens, is the title of a valuable work just issued by The National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Histories of the late civil war have sprung up like mushrooms, and they can now be numbered almost by hundreds, but all who are desirous of arriving at a correct understanding of the causes, and a clear history of the events of the late lamentable war, have felt the want of a reliable history of the same from a Southern standpoint, by some representative man of the South, This want is about to be supplied by Alexander H. Stephens. Mr. Stephens was a most earnest protestant against rebellion, and only succumbed at the last moment, when his State, in spite of his warning, committed the great error.

It presents a careful political analysis of the past, separating Real from Apparent causes of the late unhappy conflict, and gives those interior lights and shadows of the Great War, only known to those high officers, who watched the flood tide of Revolution from its fountain-springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederacy.

The work is sold only by subscription, and the publishers want an agent in every County.

WE have just received from the publishers a fine steel engraved portrait of General Grant The engraving is made from Marshall's painting of General Grant executed at the Headquarters of the General, at Washington, where he had every facility extended to him for thoroughly studying his object. That it is a satisfactory representation of General Grant, we have the fullest assurance. The General's family and his intimate friends, together with many of the most distinguished artists in the country, in their letters of commendation to the artist and his publishers, express themselves on this point in terms not usually employed on such occasions. Considering the distinguished subject and the fact that he is now the people's candidate for the highest office in their gift we have no doubt the engraving will have an extensive sale. It is published by Ticknor & Fields Boston. It is sold only by subscription and agents are wanted in every town. For terms and particulars address A. H. Hubbard No. 400 Chestnut street Philadelphia, who is the general agent of the publishers for Eastern Pennsylvania.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH for August contains the third of a series of articles on "Rearing Children." It is by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, a writer and thinker who has few superiors. (It may not be known to all, that Mrs. Smith is the wife of Seba Smith, author of the celebrated Jack Downing Papers so popular many years ago in the political world.) The first of this series, by Mrs. Horace Mann, published in June, and the second in the July number, by Grace Greenwood, have attracted much attention. These articles are worth many times the subscription price. The August number is full to the brim of other good things by excellent authors. $2 00 per annum; 20 cts. per number. Miller, Wood & Co., Publishers, 15 Laight Street, New York.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.—We have received the July number of this popular magazine and note its contents, as follows: Historical Sketches of the Reign of George II; The Odes of Horace; Grace Owen's Engagement; Peter Pindar; Motley's History of the Netherlands, Cornelius O'Dowd; Marcus Antonius; Prestes; Shall we follow this Man? Re-published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 140 Fulton Street, New York.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The movements in breadstuffs continue of a relatively unimportant character. The flour market in it general features remains without special change, the demand being still confined to the immediate and pressing wants of the home consumers. The sales foot up 400 bbls at $7 50@8 25 for superfine. $8 25@9 25 for extras, $9@11 25 for common and choice spring wheat extra family, $10@12 50 for new and old wheat Penn'a and Ohio do, and $12 @14 fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour commands $9 25@9 50 per bbl. Nothing doing in corn meal There is a firm feeling in the wheat market, and a fair demand from the local millers for good and prime lots: sales of 8,000 bushels new Delaware red at $2 30, and 1,000 busheles new Indiana do. at $2 32. Rye may be quoted at $1 60@1 65 ₱ bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is quite and less firm; sales of Western mixed at $1 18, Oats are unchanged; sales of 1,000 bushels prime Pennsylvania at 88c, and 1,000 bushels light Delaware at 90c.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

LOOK OUT.

The Books of IRVINE & STATLER are still in my hands for collection. All accounts remaining unsettled on their Books from and after the 10th day of August, 1868, will be issued on without regard to friend or foe.

Bedford, July 31. H. NICODEMUS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

WASHINGTON HOTEL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers this well known Hotel property, situated on the corner of Juliana and Pitt streets, Bedford, Pa., at private sale until September 1, after which time, if not sold, it will be offered for rent. The building is

FAR SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER IN TOWN

and is one of the

MOST FAVORABLY LOCATED

in Southern Pennsylvania. Persons wishing a GOOD HOTEL PROPERTY

will do well to give this their attention.

For terms or further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

31julytf MICHAEL LUTZ.

WILLOUGHBY'S PATENT

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILL,

CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

It is the only Drill that will sow grain Regularly.

Has no pins to break and can be used on rocky and stumpy fields and on the hill side with the same advantage as on level ground.

As the supply is limited and demand greater than ever, engage what you want soon from

HARTLEY & METZGER,

the only Agents for the genuine Willoughby Drill in this part of Penn'a. 31july

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS—Best in the market. Apple Parers, Separators, Horse Powers, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of latest improved farm implements. Brass Kettles, "all right" Fruit Jars (warranted), Thimble Skeins, and a full assortment of Carriage Bolts, Clibs, Spokes, Fellies, Shafts, Bands, Springs, Axles, &c. at manufacturers prices.

Shoemakers findings, and all kinds of Leather. A complete stock of builders Hardware, Barn Door Hangers, Hinges, Oils, Paints, Iron and Nails.

Water pipe and everything else in the Hardware line, including the

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

all of which we will sell at

EASTERN PRICES FOR CASH.

HARTLEY & METZGER,
31july Sign of the Red Padlock.

FATHER TOM AND THE POPE for sale at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

New Advertisements.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is, also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:t

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on the premises, on the 15th day of August, 1868, the following real estate, viz: One tract of UNIMPROVED LAND, situate in Hopewell township, and adjoining lands of Augustus Greenawalt, Wm Denier, David Brallier and Jacob Steel, containthree acres and 104 perches, and known as the Thomas Taylor tract. The land is level, well timbered, and convenient to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and to the Plank Road from Hopewell to Bloody Run. Terms made known on day of sale. JOHN K. TAYLOR.

31july3t

PUMPS! PUMPS!! PUMPS !!!

SYLVESTER G. MASON'S

DOUBLE-ACTING, NON-FREEZING FORCE PUMP,

Patented August 28th, 1866, and awarded the PREMIUM at the Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York State Fairs, in 1866.

The advantages claimed for this pump over all other patent pumps are as follows, viz: The valves, are composed entirely of cast iron, rendering it he most durable of any pump yet patented. This pump is so constructed that it never freezes the water dropping back to the level with the water in the well. Is easily worked, and can be used, by attaching hose, in washing wagons, horses, watering gardens, and in case of fire is of valuable service, as water may be thrown to the distance of from sixty to seventy feet in the air from it by the use of a small section of hose.

This valuable pump is now offered to the public at the following prices:

Three quarter in. Pump.		Inch Pump.	
From 7 to 10 ft.	$15 00	From 7 to 10 ft.	$17 00
" 10 to 15 ft	17 00	" 10 to 15 ft	18 00
" 15 to 20 ft	20 00	" 15 to 20 ft	22 00
" 20 to 25 ft	25 00	" 20 to 25 ft	26 00
" 25 to 30 ft	30 00	" 25 to 30 ft	30 00
" 30 to 25 ft 95c pr ft		" 30 to 35 ft	35 00
" 35 to 55 ft 90c pr ft		" 35 to 40 ft	40 00
" 55 to 60 ft 85c pr ft		" 40 to 50 ft 95c pr ft	

A liberal reduction from the above prices will be made to parties sending us several orders from one place at the same time. In sending orders please give the depth of the well to the top of the platform.

County, rights for sale in Somerset, Fulton, Huntingdon, Franklin, Blair and Centre counties, Address

J. W. ROHM & W. W. SHUCK,
july 17.3m Bedford, Pa.

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BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

TAKE NOTICE.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Bedford County Poor House will be received at the office of the County Commissioners, in Bedford, until SATURDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next, when the cont act will be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

The building to be erected on the present Poor House property, to be two stories and a basement in height, large enough to accommodate one hundred and twenty paupers, and to be completed, and ready for use, on or before the 1st day of October, 1869.

The Commissioners will furnish the bricks. All the labor, and all other materials, must be supplied by the contractor.

The plan, with detailed specifications, can be seen at the Commissioners' Office, on, or any day after the 21st inst. The plan and specifications will be made part of the contract, and the contractor will be held to a strict compliance therewith.

All proposals should be addressed to Jno. G. FISHER, Commissioners' Clerk, Bedford, Pa.

MICHAEL S. RITCHEY,
DAVID HOWSARE,
PETER M. BARTON,
17july2m Commissioners.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

Proposals for the building of a new School House in Schellsburg, will be received until SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, by John E. Colvin, Secretary of Schellsburg School Board. The whole work will be let to one builder, or the masonry, brick-work, plastering, and carpenter-work to separate contractors. Stone work to be put up this summer, and the building to be completed by November, 1869. Proposals to furnish from ninety to one hundred thousand brick will also be received until August 1.

For plan and specifications of building apply to J. E. Colvin,

Farm, Garden & Household.

WHAT IS UNDERDRAINING?

It is an axiom of good farming that all land should be thoroughly underdrained; underdrained, of course, either naturally or artificially.

There is nothing mysterious either in the operation or in its effect. The ability to plough and plant early in the spring, the perfect germination of seeds, the rapid and luxuriant growth of healthy plants, the ability to grow and otherwise cultivate growing crops, to the opportunity for seasonable harvesting and for fall ploughing, all depend more upon the condition of the soil as to moisture than any other single circumstance.

For the purpose of illustration, we will suppose an acre of land to be enclosed in a water-tight box, its bottom being four feet below the surface, and its sides reaching to the surface, with no outlet at any point. The whole acre lies open to the rain, and the whole depth is saturated by every heavy storm. This acre of land may have the most thorough cultivation of which it is capable, and may be manured as land was never manured yet; and its produce will inevitably be precarious. In very good seasons it may be fair. In wet seasons it will be weak and badly matured, and in dry ones it will be mean and stunted. It will be the first of May instead of the middle of March when we plough it; the ploughing will paste together more than it crumbles it; the harrowing will do as much harm as good; the seed will probably rot in the ground and have to be planted a second time, and the growth will be slow except during the short interval (often only a few days) between the condition of "too wet" and "too dry." In short, the soil will be putty one half of the time and brick the rest of it: "It gives a' the summer and it greets a' the winter." It is such a soil as no man can afford to cultivate at all. Now let us knock the bottom out of our box and see the result. Of course we must assume that it is underlaid by a stratum of gravel or other porus material. The water which has filled the spaces between the particles of the soil, lying there until evaporated at the surface, sinks slowly away and leaves the whole mass permeated by the air, the particles themselves holding by absorption enough water to make them sufficiently moist for the highest fertility, but affording very little for the cooling operation of evaporation at the surface. When a heavy rain falls, the soil may be for a short time saturated (soaked full) with water, and this drives out all of the air it has contained. As the water settles away, after the rain, fresh air follows and embraces every atom with its active fertilizing oxygen, and deposits, in the upper layers, carbonic acid, and ammonia, and all else that makes air impure and soil rich. Indeed, the water itself has washed the air clean, and then on filtering through the loose soil, has deposited, near enough to the surface to be within the reach of roots, all of its impurities.

Seed planted now finds so much moisture as it needs for germination, and only so much as rotting in the ground is impossible. And if we will follow all of the processes of growth and all of the operations of cultivation and harvesting, we shall find that the former are never impeded by too great wetness of the soil, and that the latter may be performed always in good season and with the best effect. Neither are the crops destroyed, or even greatly injured by drought, for if there is one effect of underdraining that is established beyond doubt it is that it is at least the basis of all those operations by which we most successfully attempt to overcame the effect ofd rought; and it is itself the greatest of all preventions of drought.

Instead of being a pest to the farmer, disappointing half of his hopes and baffling his best skill, this acre of land has become a pliant tool in his hands. So far as it is possible for him to be independent of the changes of the weather, he has become independent of them, and he works with a certainty of the best reward, which changes his occupation from a game of hazard to a work of fair promise.

To answer the question, then, which stands at the head of this article, underdraining is the knocking out of the bottom of the water-tight box in which our soil is encased. If we are the happy occupiers of land through which water settles away as it falls, we have no need of the operation. But if our only (or our chief) outlet is at the surface, with the drying sun and wind for draining tiles, we do need it, and we can never hope for the success to which our seed, our manure and our labor entitles us until we adopt it.

How it is best to do the work depends on soil, situation, price of labor, price of material and debth of outlet that can be secured.

Stone drains, tile drains, brush drains, board drains, mole plough tracks and all other conduits for water are proven pretty good, so long as they continue to afford a channel through which the water can run freely. The choice between them is based on the questions of durability, cost and availability. The only positive rules applicable to all cases are that the drain should be a *covered* one, and not an open ditch, and that it should be, whenever possible, at least three, and better four, feet deep.—*Evening Post.*

RYE AND INDIAN BREAD.

Mrs. Eliza Prentice of Dacota sent the following recipe to the American Institute Farmers Club:

My method is for a good thick loaf, one pint of rye flour to three pints of Indian meal one half teacup (some say one cup) of syrup or its amount in Brown sugar; scald with boiling water—be sure and stir in water enough to thoroughly scafd it; no salt; cover it over, let it stand until cool, then reduce it with cold sweet milk until quite thin, or enough so to pour into your pan; bake all day, let it stand in the oven *all night*, if convenient. If you don't have a luscious loaf in the morning, then I am not the daughter of a New England mother. This is the Rhode Island plan fifty years ago, that is, minus the molasses. The Massachusetts and Connecticut people used to add yeast when cool; but I must prefer the Rode Island plan. If your crust is too hard to eat, remove it, and soak it in water, then add to your next loaf; your will find it richer and superior to your first—after the second or third loaf you will need no syrup. Another way, that has been more recently sought out, is two cups of meal and one of flower, two cups of sweet milk and one of sour, one half cup of syrup, one half teaspoonful of saluratus, and a little salt; pour in a two quart basin, well buttered, steam two hours, and bake one hour in a hot oven; turn the dish bottom side up on a plate for half an hour before eating. This is for a small family. You can enlarge on it if you like. It is easily prepared for dinner.

TIME FOR MULCHING.

We believe in mulching as much as we believe in good cultivation, for it is a part of it; but there is a time for benefit to be derived in the greatest degree from both. Light, heat, air and moisture, are essential to the growth of roots below ground as they are to that of leaf and twig above; but if the mulch is put upon the ground early in spring, the direct action of these elements is lost, growth is retarded until heat has approached from a side connection, and it is then continued often late in the season, resulting in an immature, unripe condition of the plant. We have found our best results to come from stirring the soil frequently until the summer heat, then apply our mulch, removing it again early in October, and again applying it as soon as the ground is well frozen.—By this course we give our roots, in the spring, the benefit of the elements they need to make perfect growth; we keep the powerful rays of the midsummer sun away and thus give them a longer time to fully mature wood and root; we give them in autumn the action of the atmosphere to enable them to gradually harden the root and branch and fit it for the extreme cold of winter; and in winter, after having frozen them to sleep, we cover them so they may not be wakened from week to week, but continue their nap until such time as, by the natural order, they should again pursue their appointed course.—*Horticulturist.*

STEALING FRUIT.

As the season for fruit and berries is now here, our citizens in town and country are suffering from the depradations of petty thieves and pilferers, in many cases the children of respectable parents who do not dream of the occupation of their children. Under the technicalities of the common law, these annoying offenders could generally escape clear of all consequences. At most, they could be in danger of but a sound thrashing from the angry owner, who then became himself liable for prosecution for assault.—Now things are changed. Under the Act of 1860, the stealing of fruit from the trees or on the ground is a serious offense, and the remedy is simple and prompt. By that judicious and effective law, the willful taking and carrying away of fruits, vegetables, plants, vines, shrubs or trees. is made a misdemeanor, punishable in the Court of Quarter Sessions and rendering the offender liable to a fine of $50, and imprisonment for sixty days. The course of proceeding under this act is plain and easy. A complaint before any Alderman or Justice of the Peace is all that any person has to do. The law provides a full and simple remedy against the plundering and damaging of gardens or yards, and it is the fault of the owner if they suffer.

Humorous.

A BAD SIGN—to sign another man's name to a note.

A NARROWNESS of waist shows narrowness of mind.

WHEN is old cheese like a dollar? When it is all-mity.

"Now that you are on my side, I hope you will stick to me," as the patient said to the plaster.

A BAKER has invented a new kind of yeast. It makes bread so light that a pound of it only weighs twelve ounces.

"I WISH," said a son of Eriu, "I could find the place where men don't die, that I may go and *end mg days there.*"

A CHAP says he cured palpitation of the heart by the application of another palpitating heart to the part affected.

A MISS Rose was married to a Mr. Furnace the other day. This is a quick method of consuming a pretty flower.

A SAILOR in attempting to kiss a pretty girl, got a box on the ear. "There," he exclaimed, "just my luck; always wrecked on the coral reefs."

A CYNICAL chap insists that the fewer relations or friends we have, the happier we are. In your poverty they never help you; in your prosperity they always help themselves.

DANDIES, to make a greater show,
Wear coats stuck out with pad and puffing,
But that you know is *a propos*—
For what's a goose without the stuffing?

THE disconsolate one who sings "Have you seen my Mnggie?" has heard of her. Another fellerinforms him, through the music store, that "Maggie's by my side."

PEOPLE may talk of the equality of the sexes! They are not equal. The silent smile of a sensible, loving woman, will vanquish ten men.

Is John's better half a demi-john? When William obtains a sweetheart, is he an accepted Bill? Should James' wife want diamonds when she possesses a "Jem" already?

"I AM afraid, sir, you have settled melancholy," said a landlady to a miserable lodger. "No, madame," he replied, "my melancholy won't settle; like your coffee it has too much grounds."

ARTEMUS WARD was fond of telegraphing and studied it for amusement. He was a very good "sender." To the telegram of a California lecture committee, "What will you take for 100 nights?" Artemus Ward promptly replied: "Brandy and water."

A DRUNKEN fellow got out of his calculation, and was dozing in the street, when the bells roused him by their ringing for fire. "Nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen," cried he; "well, if that isn't later than I ever knew it."

"JOHN, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a stub scythe here and be cutting a few bushes along the fence while the horse is resting a short time?" John, with quite as serious a countenance as the divine wore himself said: "Wouldn't it be as well, sir, for you to have a tub of patatoes in the pulpit, and when they are singing to peel' em awhile to be ready for the pot?"

AT A GRAND REVIEW by George III, of the Portsmouth fleet, in 1789, there was a boy mounted the shrouds with so much agility as to surprise every spectator. The king particularly noticed it and said to Lord Lothian, "Lothian, I have heard much of your agility; let us see you run up after that boy." "Sire," replied Lord Lothian, "it is my duty to follow your majesty.'

A YOUTH on his first visit to Portland saw the land across the harbor, and cried out to his father: "Oh, father, haint that Cuba over there, where all the molasses and oranges come from?" The noble sire turned upon his worthy offspring, and with a dignified and scornful expression answered, "No, you fool; Cuba is more'a forty miles from here!"

A PROVINCIAL JUDGE, who was a great bore in his way, called upon Bautru, wishing to see him. "Tell him I am in bed." "Sir, he says he will wait till you are risen." "Tell him I am very ill." "He says he will prescribe some remedy." "Tell him I am in the last extremity." "Tell him I am dead." "He says he will sprinkle you with holy water." "Confound him! let him in."

WHAT THE LADIES WON'T CONFESS.—There are several things which you never can, by any accident, get a lady—be she young or old—to confess to. Here are some of them:—
That she laces tight.
That her shoes are too small for her.
That she is tired at a ball.
That she paints.
That she is older than she looks.
That she has been more than five minutes dressing.
That she blushes upon hearing a certain person's name mentioned.
That she ever says anything she does not mean.
That she is fond of scandal.
That she cannot keep a secret.
That she—above all other persons in the world—is in love.
That she does not want a new bonnet.
That she does not know everything.
That she can do with one single thing less when she is about to travel.
That she has not the disposition of an angel or the temper of a saint, or how else could she go through with one half she does.
That she is a flirt or coquette.

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A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

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